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CONTENTS.

Births, Marriage and Deaths.
Leading Articles:—
Chinese Commercial Schemes.
The Unrest in China.
American Trade in the Philippines.
The Sugar Trade.
Plague Research.
Chinese Imperial Telegraphs.
Telegrams:—
Shipping Disaster.
Shanghai Tragedy.
The New Viceroy.
Typhoon Warning.
Meetings:—
Legislative Council.
Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.
Sanitary Board.
Hongkong Hotel Company.
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Co., Ltd.
The Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.
Kulanau (Amoy) Municipal Council.
Legal Intelligence:—
The Swallow's former Case.
After the Disolution.
Dumb-bell Island Murder.
Follies:—
Wanchai Manslaughter Case.
German Seaman Robbed.
Bull Terrier attacks a Policeman.
Mrs. Amy Gillon Again.
A Burglar's Surprise.
"Boss of the Show."
Miscellaneous Articles and Reports:—
Typhoon in Hongkong.
H.R. Viceroy Chang.
Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G.
German S.S. *Sulzbach* Overdue.
South China Rising.
The D. *Wang's* Steamship Co., Ltd.
The Hongkong Tragedy.
The Hongkong Tragedy.
Volunteer Promenade Concert.
Ships' Captains and their Cent Letters.
Fire in Wing Lok Street.
A Recalcitrant Coal Trimmer.
Hongkong Volunteer Reserve Association.
The New Viceroy of Canton.
Aquatic Sports.
Mail Contract.
Hongkong Oil for Trade Purposes.
Fog Signal.
German Shipping Activity.
Wei-hai-wei.
Hongkong Water-Polo Shield Competition.
Canton Day by Day.
The China Squadron.
Griffins Sale at the Shanghai Horse Bazaar.
The Fuhkien Railway.
China's Junk Fleets.
The Hakodate Fire.
The Foundation in Japan.
Increased Insurance Rates.
Great Fire in Kobe.
New Toy Kisen Liners.
Japanese Steamship Combine.
The Murder of an Alleged Spy.
Death of Mr. A. R. Russell.
Sugar Refining Industry.
The Proposed Japanese Match "Combine."
Mr. Tai's Mission.
Serious Threats from a Foreign Firm.
Chinese Cholera in Kobe.
Adultery in Manila.
Alleged Chinese Slave Children.
Chinese Impeges.
Commentary:—
Yarn Market.
Exchange.
Local and General.

BIRTHS.

On August 10, at Croft House, Southill, Batley, Yorkshire, the wife of A. A. Smith, of a daughter.
On September 4, at Kobe, the wife of JERONIMO PETER PEREIRA LEITE, of a son.
On September 8, 1907, at Shanghai, to Mr. and Mrs. BRESLEY, a son.
On September 9, at Adelaide place, Dundee, the wife of F. H. DARRK, of a son.
On September 11, 1907, at Shanghai, the wife of CHARLES STEWART, of a daughter.
At Wuchow, 15th inst., the wife of J. H. PEARSON, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

On September 12, 1907, at Shanghai, Mr. JOSEPH NEUBRUNN to Mrs. FANNY LOWINSON.

DEATHS.

On August 1, 1907, at Fitzroy House, Fitzroy Square, W. C. Mrs. NEIL MACLEOD, aged 50, of Bright's disease.
On August 7, 1907, at New York, CHARLES EDWARD CARESON, late Agent for Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., at Ichang, in his 29th year.
On August 13, 1907, at Obama, Japan, JOHN GINSON, Inspector, Shanghai Municipal Police.
On September 12, 1907, at Niigata, H. E. WAHLSTROM.
On September 12, 1907, at Shanghai, LOUIS VICHY, aged 33 years.
On September 13, 1907, at London, CHARLES GRANT, late of Shanghai.
At Shanghai, LYDIA, the beloved child of Mr. and Mrs. Shellenhamer, aged one year and one week.
On September 15, 1907, at Shanghai, JAMES ARTHUR MACFARLANE GLASSBY (late Asst. Exam. I. M. Customs, Shanghai), aged 59 years and 11 months.
On September 15, 1907, near Quinsan, ALFRED EDWARD JONES.
On September 15, 1907, at Shanghai, ALLEN FRASER, beloved son of Allen and Bella Malcolm, aged 1 year and 9 months.
On the 17th September, at 8.45 a.m. at the Victoria Hospital, GRACE ANNETTE WOODCOCK, aged 43, the beloved wife of Mr. G. A. Woodcock, Secretary, Sanitary Board. Deeply mourned.

The Hongkong Telegraph

MAIL SUPPLEMENT.
ISSUED GRATIS TO SUBSCRIBERS.

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1907.

CHINESE COMMERCIAL SCHEMES.

(14th September.)

An unimportant-looking paragraph which appeared in last night's issue of the *Hongkong Telegraph* may possibly be deemed worthy of deeper scrutiny than a first view of its relative importance to the colony might have seemed to warrant. The paragraph in question set forth in simple terms the fact that the Board of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce have resolved to organise a large steamship company in order to inaugurate a service between the Chinese ports and North and South America, Australia and the Straits Settlements. It is not yet decided whether the company will be managed by the Government or by private merchants, but in either case a subsidy of several hundred thousand taels per annum will be provided for it. It is not the case that the energetic ex-Viceroy Shum still occupied his old post at Canton we should have been inclined to suspect that he had a hand in this movement to establish a Chinese mercantile marine service. But Shum for the nonce is hiding his face in darkness waiting for more propitious days to come when his numerous schemes for the aggrandisement of his patriots may be brought to fruition. Nevertheless, there is such a close connection between the latest idea and that which was propounded by Shum when he proposed to revive the glories of Whampoa as the port of South China, at the expense, of course, of Hongkong, that we are seriously of opinion that if Shum is absent his influence still prevails. The very fact that the statement does not say whether the company is to be managed by the Government or by private merchants is reminiscent of the ex-Viceroy. Readers will remember how Shum evolved a scheme to connect Canton with Whampoa by rail, how the line was to run to Amoy and how he asserted that the immense cost was to be borne by a private individual, Chang, the ex-Minister of the Interior. That sounded patriotic and in the light of the Yuet-shan Railway's administration was not inconceivable. But when the Viceroy began to issue proclamations broadcast ordering the people around land over which the railway would pass or which might be essential for railway purposes to vacate their grounds without fuss or trouble, else the strong arm of the Government would be down upon them, it began to be suspected that things were not exactly what they seemed. There were to be godowns and store houses at Whampoa, the river was to be deepened and the sill cleared away, in fact a Liverpool of the Far East was to be created at the gates of Hongkong in something less than a decade. All this was in perfect keeping with Shum's recognised policy that China should "keep her air fish-guts for her air sea-maws." But with the Kowloon-Canton railway on the tapis it would have been ridiculous to admit that the Provincial Government had anything whatsoever to do with the scheme. Certainly the Government were not averse to lending a kindly countenance to Mr. Chang's private venture, but how could the Government deal with such a tremendous affair involving the expenditure probably of millions when the Government treasury was bare? In an interview with a representative of this paper Taotai Wen, who was Shum's eyes and ears, confederate and dependent, scouted the very idea that there was any suggestion that Whampoa should be created a rival to Hongkong, but his arguments were scarcely convincing and certainly failed to convince the intelligent people of Hongkong. The departure of Shum was to some extent responsible for the abrogation of the scheme, but the real reason was that when the British authorities discovered—that is to say, when the fact was plainly brought to their attention—that the construction of a line from Canton to Amoy would be a violation of the Agreement signed by the Chinese Government and the British and Chinese Corporation in connection with the Kowloon-Canton railway, representations were made to Peking by the Government of Hongkong, through the British Chargé d'Affaires at the capital and the scheme was strangled in its infancy. The Amoy line would, of course, have tapped the Anglo-Chinese line and nullified the benefits which are expected to accrue from its operation. Now that plan being obliterated, the Chinese authorities are said to be filled with the intention of organising a steamship company which is to trade between Chinese ports and North and South America, Australia and the Straits Settlements. That is a big idea even in a land where there is room for big ideas to develop, but there is no reason why it should not be successfully carried out. In such a case where would Hongkong be when the trade of South China was diverted to Canton, and steamers called at the port of delivery instead of the general distributing centre? It is a disquieting thought, but who shall say that the result is impossible? Then we might live in mansions at the Peak at peppercorn rents, but the difficulty would be to acquire the peppercorns, a difficulty which would prove as great as that of gathering in the dollars which landlords exact at the present time. After all, the "resolution" of the Board of Com-

merce, etc., is still in the air and, for the sake of Hongkong, we may trust that it will remain in its state of suspended animation.

CHINESE IN SIAM.

(16th September.)

Of all places in the world it is difficult to understand how Siam could justify a policy of Chinese exclusion; yet that is the theme upon which a correspondent of the *Siam Observer* dilates at considerable length in a recent issue of that journal. The writer begins by remarking that "Thousands of Chinese coolies are freely allowed to penetrate into Bangkok every month, and it seems as if the Kingdom of Siam has become a Chinese colony to which the whole emigration of the Celestial empire is directed." Such a sentence might have been written by a patriotic Siamese, who has acquired a remarkably fluent use of English, or by a foreign resident whose experience of Chinese methods has been unfortunate and peculiar. In the first case, however, some attempt would probably have been made to show that there was an entire racial difference between the Siamese and the Chinese, whereas, as everyone is aware, the Siamese are in reality descendants of subjects of the Middle Kingdom, and it was only a few years ago that the Government of Siam annually sent tributes to Peking in acknowledgment of the Emperor's sovereignty over the vassal state. When China became embroiled in a series of uprisings, and foreign nations were endeavouring by every means in their power to acquire a footing in the country, Siam took advantage of the Imperial Government's predicament and neglected to send the usual tribute. Since then the action of the British and French Governments in determining to preserve Siam as a buffer state between Burma and Indo-China has further served to fortify and establish the Kingdom as an independent state. But when all is said and done, the Siamese are not yet far removed from the original possessors of the country, except in so far as they may be deemed workers, and as such they appear to have very considerably deteriorated. The Chinese immigrants have over-run the country, we are told, and anyone who has visited the capital of Siam must have been struck by the large proportion of Chinese to the native population. They are to be met with everywhere, as merchants, handicraftsmen, contractors and labourers at any trade by which they may obtain a bare subsistence. On the other hand, the Siamese prefer to pose as grandees, noblemen, anything so long as they are not called upon to exert their physical strength. It has been said that if anyone flung a stone in any of the main thoroughfares of Bangkok it would certainly strike a prince of the blood or a nabob of some description, and the jest is not very wide of the mark. The writer in our contemporary holds that the Chinese "evidently do not possess the mental abilities of the Siamese," a remark which is certainly open to question. If the writer is a foreigner, he probably has associated entirely with Siamese, who prove themselves extremely well disposed to the Europeans who are not solely bent on annexing their country; whereas the Chinese almost invariably keep themselves to themselves, and attend strictly to business and the accumulation of wealth. But it is somewhat late in the day to bewail the incursion of Chinese coolies, for we find that out of an estimated total population of ten millions no less than two and a half millions—Chinese estimates put the figure higher—are composed of Chinese, including immigrants and settlers. In time, such a huge proportion of the total population must become part and parcel of the nation, and the differences between the old resident and the native become so microscopic as the two "intermingle" that they will be non-apparent except, perhaps, to the closest observers. In an editorial comment on the letter to which we have referred our contemporary is delivered of some remarks with which the majority of people who know anything about the subject will entirely agree. To a large extent, it may be said that the Chinese do the work which the Siamese themselves are not inclined to do. It is certain that Bangkok would be poorly off supposing the supply of Chinese labour were suddenly withdrawn. Rice mills and engineering works are run with Chinese labourers and artisans; Chinese build our houses and supply our wants in almost every trade. Gardening, and generally peaceable, they are certainly a far more desirable class of immigrants than some of those who used to find their way from Eastern Europe into the United States. Many settle here permanently, and their labour and enterprise add to the wealth of the country. Some gain wealth and become Siamese nobles—they and their descendants develop from Chinese into Siamese. It is common experience everywhere in the Far East that Chinese who become rich, evince a more liberal public spirit than those of other nationalities—(possibly because those of other nationalities seldom do become rich). If Chinese labour does, or ever should, compete inconveniently with Siamese, the effect should be to stimulate Siamese enterprise. The ambition of the educated Siamese youth at present is to enter the Government service. How many do we find on the boards of local companies or at the head, or in the service, of local mercantile and industrial enterprises? Some, but not many. It is in this direction that Siamese education and enterprise need stimulus.

It is reported, in a Tokyo telegram of 9th inst., that damage has occurred in the Western I. factories owing to earthquakes which occurred on Saturday and Sunday last.

THE UNREST IN CHINA.

(17th September.)

It is evident that unless our Canton correspondent is very much mistaken and his information garbled—which does not appear to be the case—there is a serious state of unrest in the interior. When we read that there was continuous fighting between the rioters and the Government troops for eleven hours outside the city of Linghsan some idea of the stubbornness and desperate energy of the contending bodies may be formed. It was only when a large detachment of Imperial troops appeared on the scene, having marched 24 miles a day, that the "malcontents" admitted themselves in danger of defeat, and they thereupon seem to have scattered in all directions. From all this, and especially from the fact that the anti-official party is declared to be well supplied with modern arms and ample military stores, it is clear that the reform movement, which recently showed its character at Swatow, Wong Kong, Waichow and elsewhere, is rapidly assuming wide proportions. It is by no means clear, however, what the reformers desire. They do not openly suggest that the dynasty should be overthrown; their campaign would appear to be simply directed against those officials who have exercised their authority to oppress the people and wreak the worst features of their power on the unfortunate subjects committed to their care. For example, in the riots which are reported to have taken place in the prefecture of Chumchow, the demonstrators carried banners bearing the legend: "People driven by officials to revolt," which may be paraphrased: "Down with the officials." It will be remembered that when the fighting in the early part of this year was at its height the general mass of the people, the labouring classes and others unconnected with the yamens, were assured by the leaders of the belligerent hands that they need have no fear for their lives, that the movement was not organised against them, but against those officials who had proved unfaithful to their trust. It is on record that in no case were private houses pillaged; the only aim of the rioters seemed to be to strike terror into the minds of the mandarin and put to death those who were adjudged guilty of malpractices. The same plan is being adopted on the present occasion. There is no attempt on the part of the objectors to official rule to intimidate the ordinary inhabitant of the villages where these disturbances have taken place. Even the guardboats, apparently, are given the consideration of the rioters, for we read that: "The inland guardboats dared not offer resistance and were consequently at the mercy of the rebels, who, however, did not appear to be eager to avail themselves of the arms and ammunition on board." Besides showing the general attitude of this organised band of lawlessness, the fact that the members should have ignored the opportunity of ransacking the guardboats is exceedingly significant, for it argues that the rioters are already so well equipped and have so much confidence in their replenishing arrangements that they did not consider it worth their while to disturb the badly-frightened and impotent river guards. What the ultimate end of all these uprisings and disaffections portends it is impossible to say. The leading newspaper in Shanghai has it that a large band of anti-monarchists is returning from the Federated Malay States to Canton and Shantung for the purpose of starting a revolution in the southern and northern provinces simultaneously. That is an old story which is beginning to become somewhat threadbare. If it were suggested that money was forthcoming from the tin miners, the towkays and the advanced Chinese of the Straits, the idea could be easily entertained, but the tale of the large band of adventurers coming from the South is open to doubt, to put it no higher. So we have in the field rebels, anti-monarchists, reformers, malcontents and all the rest who are ready to fight for fighting's sake and not alone for the spoil to be had from it. How all these different parties can hope to blend into one united whole is beyond us, and that they are all sincere has also to be proved. At the same time the situation is decidedly ominous and the outcome will be awaited with no little anxiety. Meanwhile, we shall, as usual, be inundated with reports of arms and ammunition smuggled through Hongkong to Canton and other treaty ports. Possibly an odd piano case or two, containing the forbidden goods, may succeed in evading the vigilance of the police in Hongkong, but the difficulty of evading the representatives of the law is bound to prove so great that the game is scarcely worth the candle.

AMERICAN TRADE IN THE PHILIPPINES.

(18th September.)

Where is America's boasted importance in the commercial affairs of the Orient? Where is her vaunted shipping and mercantile supremacy in the import and export trade of the Philippine Islands, her own possession in the Far East? To the foregoing questions the Manila *Cablenews* answers: "It is a myth." Our contemporary says: "The annual report of the acting collector of customs shows that instead of gaining ground here our country is lagging behind year by year as far as shipping is concerned. The report shows that of the total import trade for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1907, \$16,697,111 gold, or 56 per cent, was carried by British vessels. The British also carried 76 per cent of \$26,015,010, of the export trade. On the other hand, American vessels showed a marked decline in carrying

import trade, falling from \$1,783,266 in 1906 to \$942,940 in 1907, and an equally marked decline in carrying the export trade. Nevertheless for the same period Spanish vessels' trade increased in imports from \$5,840,663 in 1906 to \$6,195,281 in 1907, with a proportionate increase in the export trade. German vessels increased their trade about one million dollars in imports, and also a slight increase in exports. Thus it is seen that our own shipping has declined over \$800,000 in one year while British, Spanish and German trade has increased very substantially. Furthermore, the collector's report shows that American ships, only carried 16 per cent of the imports and 6 per cent of the export trade during the year between the United States and the islands. During the fiscal year 1907 the value of merchandise imported into the Philippine Islands from the United States was \$5,664,254, and of this amount merchandise to the value of only \$942,940 was brought to the islands in American bottoms, showing a meagre 16 per cent of the total shipping. The merchandise exported from the Philippine Islands to the United States direct was \$12,083,364, and the proportion in American bottoms was 6 per cent of \$831,473. On top of this "poor showing comes the knowledge that April 11, 1909, will witness the application of American navigation laws to the Philippine Islands, providing that all merchandise carried both ways between the United States and the Philippine Islands must go in American bottoms. Concerning this Colonel McCoy says in his report: "The application of the navigation laws of the United States to the Philippine trade must result in one of two things: either enough American ships for the purpose of carrying this trade must be available at freight rates considerably less than those now prevailing, or the trade which is now going to the United States will be diverted to foreign countries. As the law above referred to was passed by Congress with the evident intention to benefit American bottoms, it would seem to be incumbent upon American shipping interests to make the necessary arrangements for the proper handling of the business. It is an easy deduction to arrive at the conclusion that unless such action is taken the American exporter to the Philippine Islands must suffer a material decrease in his Philippine trade." Japanese vessels have again entered into competition here, carrying \$760,718 of the import trade and \$558,026 of the exportations during 1907. The encouraging fact is the increase of 50 per cent. in the foreign trading done during the year by local vessels of Philippine register. As far as general shipping into the island is concerned irrespective of the nationality of the vessels handling the cargo, the port conditions for the year just ended were very encouraging. The total volume of import trade shows an increase of \$3,855,047, representing 15 per cent. Actual American trade with the islands increased \$1,330,337 during the year; and it is therefore disappointing that the proportion of the trade carried in American bottoms is decreasing rather than increasing as shown by the above figures.

THE SUGAR TRADE.

In his official communication to his home government, Mr. Havre Droeze echoes the fear that has been so often expressed in Hongkong of the Japanese competition in the sugar trade. According to the report of the Netherlands Consul at Hongkong, the export of refined sugar from Hongkong to Japan is considerably decreasing, and will probably cease entirely, because the refineries in the latter country will provide for the wants there. Fears have been expressed that in consequence of this the quantity of Java sugar sent to Hongkong may be much reduced, and this should be prevented if possible, as in 1906 314,637 tons were imported at Hongkong from Java, or 65 per cent of the whole import. It is an encouraging fact that China remains an important buyer of refined sugar, and that the largest quantity comes from Hongkong. The imports of Java sugar in Japan have increased during recent years. Statistics show that there arrived in Japan last year a considerable quantity of sugar from Java amounting in value to 19,992,284 yen, or more than 84 per cent of the total importations. This is really very satisfactory, and leads to the conclusion that the outlet for Java sugar in East Asia is not at present threatened.

PLAGUE RESEARCH.

(19th September.)

The progress of plague research is of such intense interest to all in the Colony that frequent reference to it calls for no apology. According to the *Bombay Gazette*, the report has just been issued of the work done during the last nine months of last year at the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory which is better known under its old name of Plague Research Laboratory. On January 10, 1897, Professor Haffkine had himself inoculated performed on himself, and since that date the laboratory has issued 6,321,578 doses of prophylactic vaccine. Of these 5,754,044 doses have been issued to medical men in India and 567,534 to places outside India, but unfortunately, there is no means of knowing how many of these have been actually used. A noticeable feature of the period under review, observes our contemporary, was the decrease in the demand for the vaccine. Colonel Banner-mann accounts for it by suggesting that it may be an unlooked-for result of the appointment of the Plague Research

Commission. It is natural, he says, that people, should try to put off the inevitable, when it takes the disagreeable form of hypodermic medication, and to accept any excuse that will serve this purpose. Very great interest has been taken in the researches of this Commission and people have been inclined to neglect inoculation in the hope that some more agreeable method of protection from plague might be discovered. Those hopes, however, seemed doomed to failure. There has been no weakening in the advocacy of inoculation as the best safeguard, and unless some startling discovery be made, there can be little chance of its losing its scientific popularity. The report under review contains some interesting comments and figures from officials who have been working to combat plague in different parts of the Presidency. From these it is evident that the prophylactic does carry with it the highest preventive powers. From Klerke come some convincing figures. Plague was raging in Poona and, on September 5, the first case occurred in the Klerke Bazaar. Next day the following were ordered up to be inoculated. Of 1,312 men, women and children, only twelve were not performed upon. Judging of the result, two individuals, who had contracted the disease before the systematic inoculation was performed, are excluded. Out of the thirteen hundred inoculated, five were attacked and one died, which gives a percentage incidence of 0.38 and a percentage of case mortality of 26. Of the remaining ten, four were attacked and three died, giving a percentage incidence of 40 and percentage of case mortality of 75. From Karachi it is reported that out of 1,245 persons inoculated, 22 were attacked and four died, the percentage case mortality being 18.8 as compared with 62.50 amongst the 60 un inoculated, there being 8 cases and 5 deaths. If, points out the report, the 1,245 had suffered to the same extent as the un inoculated, they would have had 166 attacks and 104 deaths instead of the 22 and 4, a difference of 87 and 66 per cent, respectively. Such figures cannot be ignored and now that the Commission has set its seal of approval upon inoculation, the Bombay journal hopes that less dilatoriness in submitting to the operation will be observed.

CHINESE IMPERIAL TELEGRAPHS.

In view of the present tendency of the Chinese to assume the management and control of the railways and other important business enterprises, a resume of the annual report of the Imperial Telegraph Administration, prepared by Mr. F. N. Cloud, student interpreter at the Shanghai Consulate-General, contains some interesting items. Originally this system of telegraphs was a private concern organised by wealthy Chinese officials and gentry, but some eight or nine years ago the Central Government took over control of the company, allowing certain merchants to retain their shares, increased the capital and secured a monopoly of the business throughout the empire. Under Government management the system is approaching a tolerable degree of completeness and usefulness. Of late years, also, it has been paying fairly good dividends, amounting to 10 per cent in 1906, and this, too, in the face of rather large extensions of the system. The total receipts of the system for the year were \$1,597,176 United States gold, made up of the following items: From commercial business, \$879,994; official business, \$58,738; from general business, \$619,124. The total expenditures for the same period were \$957,639, as follows: For the maintenance of the superintendent-general's office, \$34,454; maintenance of general office, \$37,198; running expenses of the various stations, \$429,888; expense in connection with official business, \$20,910; all other expenses, \$429,391. According to the showing the gross profits for the year were \$645,537, and that, too, from a working capital of \$1,232,000. And after paying the Government royalty of \$129,807 the administration was still able to pay the private shareholders a dividend of 10 per cent; all of which goes to show that the telegraph, like the railway, has come to be regarded by the Chinese as a public necessity, and likewise the telegraph, like the railway, has a great future in China. The telephone also, while still in an undeveloped state, is destined to play an important part in the development of the new China. Wherever the telephone has been used by the Chinese it has made a lasting place for itself, and at the present writing there are many systems in various parts of the empire being talked of and organized, many of which are certain to be installed, and since the Chinese do not manufacture telephone or telegraphic supplies there should, in the near future, be an extensive market in China for this line of goods.

The Chinese coolies, about 320 in number, who were brought over to be employed on the construction of the Kagoshima railway, and were sent away by the authorities of Miyazaki Prefecture, are stopping at Maruzaka, Aita district, Kagoshima Prefecture, in a miserable state of destitution, their life employer refusing to pay their passage home, as it is stipulated in the contract that no money would be paid for such purpose. The coolies have appealed to the Peking Government for assistance, and a reply has been received from Peking that the matter was under negotiation with the Japanese Minister in Peking. On the 2nd instant two officials in the Kagoshima Kencho came to Yoshimatsu and advised the employers to give the coolies reasonable assistance. It is stated that the employers' loss owing to the prohibition is about ¥5,000.

GARDENS AND STREETS WRECKED AND
DESTROYED.

SHIPPING SAFELY SHELTERED

THE TYPHOON'S FORERUNNER

BEHIND 'STONECUTTER'S ISLAND'

The storm-water channel in "Glenealy" Ravine was choked by sand and detritus washed down from the hills.

16th inst.

FRENCH MAIL "TOURANE."
Arrivals from the North to-day report normal conditions of weather all the way South. N

14th Sept.—1:30 a.m. 29.39
3 a.m. N.E. wind 2.4
4 a.m. E.N.E. wind 29.75
5 a.m. S.E. wind 29.33

THE INUNDATION IN JAPAN.

No questions were asked.

We note from a telegram from *THE TIMES* Peking correspondent that Tsen Chun-hu

of the Court physicians is still empiric, corresponding to the knowledge in England at the time of the early Saxons. As a matter of fact Tien Chun-huan is seriously ill.

**GRIFFINS SALE AT THE SHAL
H.41 HORSE BAZAAR.**

was sold for Tls. 160. A grey of considerable promise then realized Tls. 237. No. 7, a nice grey, was obtained by Mr. Dallas for the Company at Tls. 160; it was very clean. Four other useful animals ran a little Tls. 100, and then the Company secured a grey for Tls. 200 each, which it

interfere with local records was seen; it was likely pony and quiet, but somewhat weak about the head. As a sample of horseflesh, it was the pick of the lot. It was a Kentucky grey with a pretty head resembling a Keweenaw, but rather small for racing purposes. It was sold for Tls. 210. The last grey, strong, quiet, found ready buyers at a closed sale for Tls. 250. The average price was Tls. 235.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber last Tuesday afternoon. Present: His Excellency the Governor, Sir Frederick Lugard, K.C.M.G., His Excellency Maj. Gen. Broadwood, C.B. (the General Officer Commanding the Troops), Hon. F. H. May, C.M.G. (Colonial Secretary), Hon. Mr. A. M. Thomson (Colonial Treasurer), Hon. Mr. W. Rees Davies (Attorney General), Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G. (Director of Public Works), Hon. Com. Basil H. Taylor (Harbour Master), Hon. Mr. A. W. Brown (Registrar General), Hon. Captain F. J. Badley (Captain Superintendent of Police), Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, M.B., C.M.G., Hon. Mr. B. Osborne, Hon. Mr. W. Y. Yau, Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt, Hon. Mr. Henry Keswick, and Mr. R. H. Crofton (Clerk of Council).

MINUTES.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and confirmed.

NEW MEMBERS.

The Attorney-General and the Harbour-master took the Statutory oath and their seats at the Council table.

PAPERS.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table the following papers:—

1. Statement of details of contents of reservoir, etc., arranged according to the rain year 1907-8.
2. Draft Estimates of Revenue and Expenditure for the year 1908.
3. Financial statements in connection with Estimates for 1908.
4. Abstract showing difference between the estimates of expenditure for 1907 and 1908.

FINANCIAL MINUTES.

The Colonial Secretary laid on the table Financial Minutes Nos. 36 to 45. It was agreed that they be referred to the Finance Committee.

The report of the Finance Committee (No. 7) was unanimously adopted.

PUBLIC WORKS COMMITTEE.

On the motion of the Director of Public Works, seconded by the Colonial Secretary, the report of the Public Works Committee (No. 2) was adopted.

The report is as follows:—

NEW SLAUGHTER HOUSE AND ANIMAL DEPOYS FOR KOWLOON.

The chairman submitted black plans and explained that the removal of the existing slaughter house and cattle depot adjoining Des Voeux Road, Hung Hom Bay, was necessitated by the construction of the railway, and it was proposed to construct new buildings to replace them on a site near Ma Tau Kok, where the drainage, which was of a somewhat offensive nature, could be discharged into water of considerable depth. At the same time it was proposed to make the new slaughter house more than twice the size of the present one and to add separate sheds for the accommodation of 400 swine and 200 sheep or goats, for which no special provision existed in the present depot. The shed for cattle would accommodate 120 head, being of the same dimensions as the existing cattle shed, which was, however, utilized to a considerable extent for the housing of swine, &c. It would be quite possible to defer the construction of either the swine shed or the sheep shed until some future time, as it was intended to appropriate a large area of land which would enable future extensions to be carried out.

The estimated cost of providing the accommodation stated above, including compensation to some squatters who would be dislodged, the preparation of the site and its enclosure by walls and fences, an isolation shed, the necessary offices, and repairs to an existing house to render it suitable for an inspector's quarters, was \$75,000.

The committee unanimously agreed to recommend that the whole of the new works included in the above estimate be proceeded with at once and that access to the new depot be provided by a road from the Kowloon City Road.

EXTENSION OF SAI YING PUN ANGLICAN CHINESE SCHOOL.

The chairman submitted a proposal for the extension of the existing school building at the junction of Pokfulam Road and High Street to provide additional accommodation for pupils which the Inspector of Schools had represented was urgently required. The estimated cost of the work was \$7,100.

The committee unanimously approved of the plan.

CEREMONIES IN LAWS.

An amendment of Ceremonies in Laws, made under section 16 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, 1903, was adopted by the Council on the motion of the Director of Public Works, seconded by the Colonial Secretary.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMISSION.

Mr. Hewitt, pursuant to notice, moved the following resolution:—

That the question of the amount of remuneration to be paid to Mr. J. Dyer Ball and Mr. A. Chapman, V.D., for special services rendered to the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance Commission be reconsidered.

He considered that the payments made to Mr. Chapman and Mr. Dyer Ball were ridiculously inadequate and suggested that they should have had got something like extra pay on the basis of half a month's salary during the time they were on special duty. He proposed that the Council should allow the subject to be re-opened for discussion and referred back to the Finance Committee.

Mr. Osborne seconded.

The Colonial Secretary observed that the remuneration to these officers had been approved by Sir Matthew Nathan and endorsed by the Secretary of State. The Government could not see its way to re-open the question.

Mr. Hewitt declared, in reply, that the vote had been passed under a misapprehension.

On a vote being taken only Messrs. Keswick, Osborne, Dr. Ho Kai, and Mr. Hewitt voted for the resolution, the others dissenting. The resolution was accordingly lost.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The Colonial Secretary moved the first reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance to apply a sum not exceeding four million nine hundred and ninety-two thousand nine hundred and fifty-three dollars to the public service of the year 1908.

The Colonial Treasurer seconded.

His Excellency remarked at the outset that his predecessor, when submitting the Estimates for last year, stated that it was with great regret he had to announce a decline in the revenue. He (Sir F. Lugard) regretted to say that it fell to him to maintain that that decline had not only been maintained but was progressive. The revised Estimates for 1907 showed an increase of \$20,000, but that was due to the large probable duty which fell in unexpectedly and, setting that aside, the Estimates for 1908 showed a decrease on the original Estimates of last year of \$220,135. The way in which that de-

crease was made up was, as regarded the main items, as follows:—We lost out of the opium revenue owing to the fact that for January and February, the receipts for last year were from the original Farm and not from the new, which meant a reduction of about \$50,000. The Post Office accounted for a loss of \$203,000, due chiefly to the enactments of the recent Convention at Rome, which increased the amount that could be carried at the then equivalent rate of postage, while the Siberian Railway was also a factor in the decrease. There was also the increased interest on the Kowloon Railway, the interest accruing on initial advances. The estimated revenue for 1908 was \$5,227,800, which was less than the original Estimate for this year by \$220,135, which was less than the revised estimate by \$223,368. During the current year the amount set aside for public works was \$1,210,700; the actual amount spent in 1906 was \$1,525,769. It was clear, therefore, we must reduce the expenditure on works by one-third, unless the Colony was prepared to raise another loan or to increase taxation. He thought that a fresh loan was, under the circumstances, inadvisable. We already had the loan of £3,118,000 on which we were paying a sinking fund and interest; we had the new loan of £1,413,933, and we were becoming annually liable for a large sum in respect of the advances made to the railway. Then, as another reason why he thought a loan was inadvisable, there was the fact that our revenue was, in his opinion, based on very precarious sources. Moreover, there was no work of sufficient permanent urgency as to demand fresh taxation. With regard to new taxation he had not been sufficiently long in the country to express an opinion on that point, but it would be his duty before rising to move the Estimates next year to make himself thoroughly satisfied that the Estimates had been rightly framed on the basis of existing taxation. It was certainly not a convenient moment to introduce additional taxation when the Colony had been suffering from a wave of depression as the result of the disastrous typhoon of last year and the decreased issuing of subsidiary coins. He was an optimist in these matters and believed that the present depression would vanish very shortly. Turning to the revenue estimates, the decreases of last year, this year and the prospective decrease of next year appeared to show that the sources of revenue were somewhat precarious. In the matter of opium, which formed a very important item of revenue, the new Farm had been decreased by \$500,000 as compared with the former. The revenue of \$150,000 from subsidiary coins was changed into an expenditure of \$36,000 for the demonetisation of surplus coins. The Post Office, which in most parts of the world, was a remunerative source of revenue barely paid its way; and there was also the cost of the agencies, which were supported at the treasury. Meanwhile the railway, which was an increasing expenditure, but which, when it had passed through the present difficult period he thought we might count on an increased prosperity founded on more permanent basis. Meanwhile, they would look with satisfaction to the decrease in plague cases and to the establishment, and possible establishment, of several important industries. Flour mills had been, he understood, a success, and he had initiated large mining industry which, he thought, might bring a great deal of extra prosperity to the Colony. He derived we should look rather to revenue derived from industrial enterprise in the Colony than to passing sources. With regard to the Estimates of the Public Works Department, we had, in continuing works, the Law Courts and Post Office, to which sums of \$100,000 and \$140,000 had been allocated. On account of these large sums it would be impossible to begin the second stage of the Victoria reservoir, and the large scheme for the reconstruction of another area must be postponed to another year. Sir Matthew Nathan had promised that the typhoon shelter should be begun with to undue delay, but what delay there had been in consequence of the question as to where the shelter should be, and also, on account of the complicated plans necessary before a scheme could be ready for the Council. The plans prepared showed a cost of \$1,400,000, but they were now being revised from a view to seeing whether it was not possible to reduce the scheme so that such a heavy expenditure might not be involved while at the same time the shelter would afford so substantial protection for the small craft and eventually permit of being developed according to the larger scheme. His Excellency referred to the provision made for cattle depots and slaughter-houses at Kowloon, and said this was a very urgent matter necessitated by the railway operations. Moreover, he believed that, when the railway was completed, a very large proportion of its trade would consist of cattle and sheep and therefore ample room for their accommodation would have to be provided for them. With regard to communications the vote for new roads was about the same as last year, with the exception of the vote of \$17,000 for the raising of Des Voeux Road necessitated by the construction of the railway. For the building of Blake Pier shed there had been a suggestion that there should be waiting rooms, but that luxury must wait. After referring to several minor votes, His Excellency remarked that he did not intend to travel through the details of each department, because that could be done by unofficial members at the second reading. He paid a tribute to the self-sacrificing labours of the members of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance Commission, and said that the proper time there might be a debate on the subject. Looking to the fact that the typhoon season was approaching, he thought there was no subject of more urgent importance than that of the Observatory. He had made investigations into the subject especially with regard to what was required of the last Commission and had formed impressions. He thought that full advantage had been taken and was being taken of the results obtained by other observatories, especially the Sicilian and Manila Observatories. Whatever difference of opinion might have occurred on trivial points the fact remained that the Observatories were in communication with a day with our own one, and that telegraphic communication had never been interrupted; and the information thus utilised had been embodied in the warnings given from our own Observatory. There had been great delay in the receipt of telegrams from Saigon and Hanoi and the Government of Indo-China had been unable to cable to the subject. The cable to Cap Rock was being repaired and a new system of storm signals introduced. With regard to the equipment of the Observatory, the Director expressed himself as satisfied with the apparatus, but His Excellency had decided to investigate that matter for himself. With regard to the financial position of the Colony generally he thought it was eminently satisfactory, although the future gave cause for considerable thought, because of the precarious nature of our revenue and the liabilities which were constantly increasing on account of the railway. He referred to the financial position of the railway and what was being done to facilitate its completion, and expressed the hope that he would soon be able to inspect the works beyond the tunnel.

THE BILL

The Bill was read a first time.

The text of the Bill reads:—
"A Bill entitled an Ordinance to apply a sum not exceeding four million nine hundred and ninety-two thousand nine hundred and fifty-three dollars to the Public Service of the year 1908."
Whereas the expenditure required for the service of this Colony for the year 1908 has been estimated at the sum of four million nine hundred and ninety-two thousand nine hundred and fifty-three dollars;
Be it enacted by the Governor of Hong Kong, with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council thereof, as follows:—

1. This Ordinance may be cited as the "Appropriation Ordinance for 1908."

2. A sum not exceeding four million nine hundred and ninety-two thousand nine hundred and fifty-three dollars shall be and same is hereby charged upon the revenue of the Colony for the service of the year 1908, and the said sum so charged may be expended as hereinafter specified, that is to say:—

EXPENDITURE.

Governor	77,124
Colonial Secretary's Department and Legislature	71,621
Registrar General's Department	38,591
Audit Department	19,554
Treasury	19,554
Post Office	41,514
Harbour Master's Department	18,655
Harbour Office—Special Expenditure	1,000
Observatory	18,662
Miscellaneous Services	24,655
Judicial and Legal Departments	191,495
Police and Prison Departments	699,138
Medical Department—Special Expenditure	237,001
Sanitary Department	448,393
Botanical and Forestry Department	48,771
Education	200,026
Military Expenditure—	
Volunteers	45,916
Public Works—	
Public Works Department	268,126
Public Works, Recurrent	437,500
Public Works, Extraordinary	822,900
Charge on account of Public Debt	275,013
Pensions	196,900
Charitable Services	13,765
Total	\$4,992,913

PUBLIC NOTARIES.

The Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance to provide for the appointment of Public Notaries within the Colony.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

Bill read a first time.

There is at present no provision for the local appointment of persons to practice as public notaries within the Colony; and the Bill is enacted to make such provision. By section 2, the Governor may at his discretion by warrant under his hand and seal appoint any person who has been duly approved, admitted and enrolled to practise as a solicitor and proctor in the Supreme Court of this Colony, to the office of public notary within the Colony for so long as his name may remain upon the rolls of the Court.

The following section reads:—

3. Such person on production to the Registrar of the Supreme Court of such warrant of appointment and having subscribed the declaration and affirmation in the form in schedule 1 hereunto annexed, and on payment of the fee shall be entitled to be registered in the special book kept by the said Registrar under section 25 of the Legal Practitioners Ordinance, 1877, and thereafter shall, subject to the provisions of the said Ordinance, and within this Colony only, have the same privileges and perform the same functions and duties as a Notary Public appointed according to the law of England.

The fee payable in respect of the warrant of appointment under section 2 is a sum of \$50.

IN CHINA'S INTEREST.

The Attorney General moved, the Colonial Secretary seconded, that a Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the publication of seditious matter, be read a first time.

Bill read a first time.

Besides the enacting clause the Bill contains only one other section; it is as follows:—
"2. Every person who within the Colony prints, publishes, or offers for sale or distributes any printed or written newspaper or book or other publication containing matter calculated to excite tumult or disorder in China or to excite persons to crime in China or to excite enmity between His Majesty's subjects and the Government of China or between that Government and its subjects, or to bring about an offence and being convicted thereof shall be liable to imprisonment with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding two years or to a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or to both."

NEW TERRITORIES COMMUNITIES.

On the motion of the Attorney General, seconded by the Colonial Secretary, a Bill entitled an Ordinance to amend the Local Communities Ordinance, 1899, was read a first time.

The Bill proposes to amend "The Local Communities Amendment Ordinance, 1907," by the repeal of section 29 and the substitution thereof of the following section:—

"29. (1) Where, in the opinion of the Governor, there is an undue prevalence of crime in any district or sub-district, or any district or sub-district committee appears to him to be unable to or to fail to maintain peace and good order in such district or sub-district or any tumult or disorder has taken place, it shall be lawful for the Governor to station police or extra police in such district or sub-district, and to order the levy of a special rate either upon such district or sub-district or upon any particular village or villages therein, situate in the portion of the colony of the Police."

(2) When the levying of any such special rate is ordered by the Governor, he may, by such order, specify the procedure by which payment of such rate may be enforced summarily by a Magistrate, and all Magistrates shall have jurisdiction so to enforce the same accordingly."

STOCKS.

The Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled an Ordinance to limit the imposition by public exposure in the stocks.

The Colonial Secretary seconded.

Bill read a first time.

The Bill contains two sections. The first is the usual enacting clause. The text of the second is:—

"2. The imposition of punishment by public exposure in the stocks authorised by section eighty-seven of the Magistrates Ordinance, 1890 shall hereafter only be awarded in the case of offences punishable with imprisonment without the option of a fine."

ADJOURNMENT.

The Council then adjourned till Thursday, the 3rd Oct., at 2.30 p.m.

FINANCE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Finance Committee was held immediately after the meeting of Council, the Colonial Secretary presiding. It was unanimously agreed that the following votes be recommended for adoption by the Council:—

POST OFFICE.

A sum of three thousand five hundred and thirty dollars in aid of the vote, Post Office, for the following:—

Other Charges.

A—Hongkong Post Office, Clothing, shoes, &c., for postmen, &c., \$700

Incidental expenses, 1,200

Mail bags and parcel post receptacles, 1,000

B—Postal Agencies in China, Shanghai, 250

Light, 100

Amoy, 30

Rent of sub-agency, 250

Incidental expenses, 250

\$3,530

COUNSEL'S FEES.

A sum of three hundred dollars in aid of the vote, Judicial and Legal Departments, A—Supreme Court, Other Charges, fees to Counsel for Prisoners in capital cases.

PRINTING.

A sum of three hundred dollars in aid of the vote, Miscellaneous Services, for the following items:—

Printing and Binding:—

Blue Book, \$50

Miscellaneous papers, 6,480

Total, \$6,530

NEW TERRITORY ASSESSMENT.

A sum of one thousand dollars in aid of the vote, Treasury, B—Office of Assessor of Rates, Other Charges, house numbering, New Territories.

LIGHTHOUSES.

A sum of one thousand six hundred dollars in aid of the vote, Public Works, Recurrent, maintenance of lighthouses.

REFUND OF REVENUE.

A sum of thirteen thousand dollars in aid of the vote, Miscellaneous Services, Refunds of Revenue.

FOG SIGNALS.

A sum of nine hundred and ninety-two dollars in aid of the vote, Harbour Master's Department, G—Lighthouses, Gap Rock Lighthouse, Other Charges, gunpowder charges and tubes for fog signalling guns.

CONVEYANCE ALLOWANCE.

A sum of one hundred dollars in aid of the vote, Miscellaneous Services, travelling allowances in the New Territories.

GOVERNMENT HOUSE FURNITURE.

A sum of ten thousand dollars in aid of the vote, Governor, Other Charges, furniture.

SECRET SERVICE.

A sum of five hundred dollars in aid of the vote, Police and Prison Departments, A—Police, Other Charges, secret service.

This was all the business.

AFTER THE DISSOLUTION.

PARTNERS SUE AN ALLEGED PARTNER FOR DEBT.

In the Court of Summary Jurisdiction last Tuesday, before His Honour Mr. Justice A. G. Wise, Lam Tak Wing and Cheung Chung Yuen, formerly in co-partnership as the Kwang Yuen firm, sued Cheong To Fook, 114 Wing Lok St., for \$1,760, the balance due under an acknowledgment dated February 28th, 1907. The claim was reduced to \$1,000 in order to bring it within the jurisdiction of the Summary Court.

Mr. R. Harding appeared for the plaintiffs and Mr. R. A. Harding for the defendant.

A preliminary objection was submitted by Mr. R. A. Harding to the effect that the firm in question consisted of 14 partners, and two partners had no right to sue in the name of the firm. Mr. R. A. Harding remarked that he appeared on behalf of one of the partners.

Mr. Justice Wise: Let's see how far the other side goes on. I suppose he is to prove that he represents all the rest.

The first plaintiff explained, in the witness-box, that he had been one of the 14 partners, and gave the names of the others interested. Business was closed in the early part of the year, when the shareholders met together to settle accounts. They had no cash, all the capital having gone to pay their debts. They owed several thousand dollars, and the defendant, one of the debtors, was asked to pay up. His reply was that money was pressing and he could not pay at that time. However, he signed a note to the effect that \$500 would be paid in the second month. The note said that the \$500 would be "returned."

A question arose as to the interpretation of the note and the Court held that "returned" could not mean that the money would be returned to the plaintiff.

Mr. R. Harding: At any rate I am entitled to \$500.

The witness, in answer to further questions, said that the defendant was not a partner in the firm. He was a salesman in the Po Ling Yee. Witness maintained that he and Cheung Chung Yuen were appointed by the other partners to collect the debts. Witness, however, was too busy to attend to the matter himself, and in an advertisement published in a Chinese newspaper the name of one of his servants and that of Cheung were stated to be the authorised collectors of debts.

It was pointed out by the Court that this witness Lam Tak Wing had by the Court that this witness could not sue because he could not have given a receipt. The Court could not amend the writ so as to hear the second plaintiff because his signature alone was not sufficient for a receipt. Wong Tong, who took the place of the first plaintiff, was out of the Colony, and therefore the action could not stand.

His Honour non-suited the plaintiffs with costs.

CHINESE COOLIES IN KOBE.

ALLOWED TO LAND BUT TO RETURN AT ONCE.

The Japan Chronicle of 4th inst. says:—The steamer "Nagata-maru No. 15," which arrived in Kobe on Sunday afternoon, brought 50 Chinese coolies to the port. These men have been sent by the Ryoko-Koshi, a Japanese firm at Tairen, to the order of Mr. Hashino Ryosukuro, a railway contractor, and were intended to be employed on the work of the construction of the central line, now in progress in Nagano Prefecture. The rate of wages to be received by them was agreed at Y15 a head per month. As the importation of Chinese labourers is prohibited in Japan, the local police authorities made a protest against their landing. It is stated that they belong to the lowest class of the Chinese coolies, and are in such a filthy condition that their presence in Kobe was considered to be detrimental to the public health. As the steamer had to proceed and there was no provision for the coolies remaining on board, the permission of the authorities was granted for their landing, and they are now staying at Yasuba Hotel at Kai-an-don. They will be sent back to China at the earliest possible opportunity.

THE SWATOW REFORMERS' CASE.

RULE NISI FOR HABEAS CORPUS GRANTED.

Application was made in Original Jurisdiction in the Supreme Court last Monday—His Honour Mr. Justice A. G. Wise on the bench—for a rule nisi for *habeas corpus* of Lu Ki Shing alias Lu Chau, under the Extradition Ordinance Act of 1889.

The Hon. Dr. Ho Kai, instructed by Mr. Otto Kong Sing, appeared in support of the application. The Crown was not represented.

Dr. Ho Kai: I have been instructed to appear for Lu Ki Shing alias Lu Chau to apply for a writ of *habeas corpus*. I believe it is, in consonance with the practice of this Court, and also the practice in England, that a rule nisi should be obtained in the first instance, and, therefore, I would ask your Lordship to allow me to amend the notice which in its original form was for a writ of *habeas corpus* direct.

The Court: It has been done before by counsel, when both parties were agreeable.

Dr. Ho Kai: The learned Attorney-General has taken no objection to the old practice and we have to ask your Lordship to allow us to substitute another form.

The Court: That is the practice now, it has been done before.

Dr. Ho Kai: Quite so, my Lord. The amendment is allowed then, I take it?

The Court: Oh yes.

Dr. Ho Kai: This is an application under section 2 of Number 7, 1889, of the Ordinance, entitled the Chinese Extradition Ordinance. After reading the section in question, counsel proceeded: Your Lordship will see that the prisoner has exercised his right to apply for a rule nisi, and in support of his application he has filed a declaration, which is of some little length.

The Court: I have read it just now. The affidavit is taken as read.

The declaration in question was in the following terms:—I, Lu Ki Shing alias Lu Chau, at present detained at Victoria Gaol, do solemnly and truly declare and say as follows:—

I was arrested in Hongkong on the 24th day of June, 1907, and committed to Victoria Gaol where I am still detained. I am accused of having on the 16th day of April, 1907, at the Village of Ha Heung in the U Ping District, Province of Kwong Tung, in the Empire of China, in company with others, committed the offence of armed robbery. Such accusation is entirely untrue for the reason that I was in Hongkong from the 27th day of March, 1907, to the 10th day of May, 1907.

I am a Chinese Political Reformer.

On the 22nd day of May 1907 a rebellion broke out in the U Ping District, and the City of Wong Kong was attacked and captured by the Reform Party.

I was one of the leaders of the Reform Party taking an active part in the capture of the said City of Wong Kong.

After the said rebellion had been repressed the Government of China issued a proclamation on the 20th day of June, 1907, in which a reward of \$1,000 was offered for my capture for the part I had taken in connection with the said rebellion, but no mention was made therein of the offence of armed robbery with which I am now charged.

I escaped to Hongkong, where I was eventually captured on the 24th day of June, 1907, being arrested on that day on a warrant charging me for the first time with armed robbery.

The said warrant upon which I was arrested is a provisional warrant dated the 24th day of June, 1907, and does not state the time or the place of the alleged robbery, or the names of the persons alleged to have been robbed, although, as subsequently alleged, the robbery is stated to have been committed on the 16th day of April, 1907, more than two months prior to my arrest.

It was not until the 20th day of July, 1907, nearly one month after my arrest, that two witnesses were brought from the Ha Heung Village to identify me as having taken part in the alleged robbery, although there is frequent steam connection between Hongkong and Swatow, which is distant only 20 miles or thereabout from the place where the robbery is alleged to have taken place; and the time occupied in travelling between Swatow and Hongkong is less than 24 hours.

The time and place of the alleged robbery, and the names of the persons so alleged to have been robbed, were of necessity omitted from the warrant at the time of my arrest on the charge of armed robbery, because, in fact, I had never at any time or place committed robbery. I am informed and verily believe that at the time I was arrested the only information which had been given to the Chinese authorities respecting me was that I, Lu Chau, the rebel Reformer, was in Hongkong, and that thereupon requisition was made and I was arrested on the above mentioned warrant in blank.

I verily believe that the witnesses who have, subsequently to my arrest, upon the said warrant in blank sworn to my identity, falsely as I affirm, have been induced to do so by the reward of \$1,000 offered on the 20th day of June, 1907, for my capture as one of the leaders in the recent rebellion. I am acquainted with the witness U Tong Shek who gave evidence against me, and

SANITARY BOARD.

FORTNIGHTLY MEETING.

The usual fortnightly meeting of the Sanitary Board was held last Tuesday afternoon, when the following business was transacted:—

THOMAS' HOTEL.

The undermentioned letter, dated 30th August, was received by the Secretary of the Board, from Messrs. Denison, Ram and Gibbs, in respect of Thomas' Hotel:—"Sir, We beg to apply under section 188 of the Public Health and Buildings Ordinance, for permission to add a fifth storey to the building at the rear of Thomas' Hotel, in accordance with accompanying plan. The present building will be lowered before putting on the new storey so that the actual increase in height will be only about three feet."

The M. O. H. intimated: The architect, Mr. Gibbs, tells me there are no bathrooms at present for the rooms on the top floor. The Board can grant a conditional permit.

Mr. Lau Chu Pak, General: Where are the present latrines and bathrooms? When once the fifth storey is added can we prevent it being turned into living rooms?

VEGETABLE MARKET AT YAU-MAT-UI.

"Sanitary Department, Hongkong, 28th June."

"Sir, I have the honour by direction of the Board to recommend that a site at Yau-mat-UI be levelled and concreted for use as a wholesale vegetable market."

"Such a market is now a necessity in view of the increased population of Kowloon and there is no accommodation in the Yau-mat-UI or Mong-kok-tai markets."

"Markets are a source of revenue and it is anticipated that the expenditure will not be large as the Hon. Director of Public Works informed the Board that there is a site available at Yau-mat-UI which has been partly prepared. I have, etc."

(Sd.), G. A. WOODCOCK, Secretary.

"The Hon. the Colonial Secretary."

Colonial Secretary's Office.

"Hongkong, 9th August."

"Sir, Referring to your letter (No. 155) of the 28th June last, I am directed to forward the enclosed plan showing an area tinted pink which is available for the purposes of a vegetable market at Yau-mat-UI."

"I am to inquire whether in the opinion of the Board it is considered advisable that a roof should be provided. I am, etc."

(Sd.), F. H. MAY, Colonial Secretary.

"The Secretary, Sanitary Board."

The Director of Public Works intimated: It is estimated that the cost would be \$9,000. This would provide for a tiled roof on brick pillars, the market being left open all round.

The M.O.H.: I recommend that a site, 160 ft. by 60 ft. (as hatched on the plan) be concreted, channelled and roofed over (a light roof on columns would suffice) for this purpose, and that six water-tanks, each eight feet by four feet and two feet deep, be provided in the positions shown by the black dots on the plan. These tanks should be furnished with water taps, supplied from the main, and with outlet taps so that they can be frequently emptied and cleaned. They are for watering the vegetables. At present this is done in puddles by the roadside.

The Assistant M. O. H.: I think it would be much more satisfactory to have a roof which would keep off the rain and also the sun from the vegetables. At present the vegetables are much opposite my office in what is rainy weather is a nuisance.

Mr. Humphreys: A roof should be provided. The Hon. Mr. Hewitt: This place should certainly be roofed over.

Mr. Lau Chu Pak: A roof should be provided. I don't think it will cost much.

THE HONGKONG HOTEL.

Messrs. Palmer and Turner, architects, wrote to the Secretary of the Sanitary Board, on the 30th ult., as follows:—"Dear Sir, On behalf of the Hongkong Hotel Company we beg to apply to the Board for permission to erect an additional water closet on the ground floor of the hotel in the present lavatory, at the north-east corner of the buildings; and enclose a plan showing the position and details of W.C., and the formal printed application."

"The two existing W.C.'s in this portion of the buildings are insufficient for the number using them. The outside public use them to a certain extent, in addition to the persons using the bars, and a proportion of the hotel residents, and it is a common occurrence to find both W.C.'s occupied and two or three persons waiting. The additional one is much wanted."

The Sanitary Surveyor intimated that the water supply is adequate and there is no drainage objection. The section shows a "wash-out" basin, which is not a self-cleaning fitting.

Mr. A. Shelton Hooper and Mr. Humphreys intimated: Grant.

Hon. Mr. Hewitt: Grant, subject to there being a sufficient water supply.

WILL WATER.

Dr. William Hunter, Government Bacteriologist, reported as follows on a sample of water collected from a well in Lamont's Lane: "The sample contained, approximately, 50 to 80 thousand colonies of micro-organisms per C.C. The colon bacilli was present in 1/100 of a C.C. Streptococci were also found. The water sample is non-potable."

MAIL CONTRACT.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Runciman moved that the contract dated Aug. 7, 1907, between the Postmaster-General and the Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company for the conveyance of the East India, China, and Australia mails for the period from Feb. 1, 1908, to Jan. 31, 1915, be approved.

Mr. Holt criticised the contract, and urged the advantages of the Siberian route for the China trade.

Mr. Havelock Wilson raised the question of the accommodation provided for Larcares and the food scale in Peninsular and Oriental liners.

Mr. Runciman, in reply, stated that the principal objection to the Siberian route was the question of cost. With reference to the Larcares, the Government had no power to place restrictions upon the P. and O. Company. It was true that the Government paid a subsidy to the company, but the Postmaster-General drove an exceedingly hard bargain, and had succeeded in reducing the subsidy by at least £10,000 a year, and securing a reduction in the period of transit.

The Labour members challenged a division when the resolution was agreed to by 93 to 19.

THE ground of the Hongkong Cricket Club will be opened for net practice on Monday, the 23rd instant. The opening match of the Season—1st XI. v. All Comers—will take place on Saturday, 28th. Members wishing to participate in the above match are requested to sign their names in the Match Book at the Pavilion.

HONGKONG COTTON SPINNING WEAVING & DYING CO. LTD.

ANNUAL MEETING.

The tenth ordinary annual meeting of shareholders in the Hongkong Cotton Spinning Weaving and Dyeing Co., Ltd., was held at the office of the general managers—Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd.—last Saturday afternoon.

There were present:—Hon. Mr. Henry Keswick (chairman), Sir Paul Chater, Mr. A. G. Wood, consulting committee; Messrs. A. Shaw (manager), R. S. Jameson (secretary), R. S. Pater, Lo Cheung Shui, H. Ghidini, E. Haw, H. C. Ross, Ho Yee Sang, C. H. Blason and Fok Kam Yim.

The notice convening the meeting was read by the Secretary.

The Chairman said:—Gentlemen, I presume you wish me to take the report and statement of accounts as read. The period covered by the accounts now before you has been one of unprecedented depression for those interested in the yarn trade of the Colony. Since our last annual meeting most of the local native yarn merchants have failed, and the coupled with the congested state of the trade, has been in a very large measure responsible for the poor result of the past year's working. Our stocks of cotton and yarn have been taken over at safe prices, and under the adverse circumstances obtaining during the past year I trust that you will consider the gain on working of \$9,524.44 satisfactory.

Towards the end of April last the outlook was far from encouraging and we considered that it was necessary to curtail the production. This we did by reducing the number of spindles running. It necessitated dispensing with the services of about half of our work people, but the method has proved more economical than working short time, and we are continuing it.

In former years we have been able to dispose of almost our entire production locally, but owing to the dislocation of the trade here, consequent upon the aforementioned failures, we have had to seek fresh outlets for our spinnings, and with this end in view have introduced our yarns to the coast ports, where, I am pleased to say, they have been well received. It is doubtless obvious to you that an industry such as ours is largely dependent upon the prosperity of the country people, the principal consumers, and that anything affecting their welfare, such as crop failures, rebellions, floods, &c., affects us also. China has had her full share of these evils of late, and we can only hope that a new era of prosperity is in view.

Your consulting committee has felt justified in proposing to you that \$50,000 should be taken from the equalization of dividend fund for distribution, and I trust you will approve. Before asking you to pass the report and accounts, I shall be pleased to answer any questions concerning them.

No questions were asked.

The Chairman proposed the adoption of the report and accounts.

Mr. Blason seconded.

On the motion of Mr. Lo Cheung Shui, seconded by Mr. Fok Kam Yim, Sir Paul Chater and Mr. A. G. Wood were re-elected to the Consulting Committee.

Mr. W. Hutton Potts was re-elected the Company's auditor for the ensuing year, on the motion of Mr. Pater, seconded by the Mr. Ghidini.

The Chairman: That finishes the meeting, gentlemen. Thank you for your attendance—especially on such a hot day.

WEI-HAI-WEI.

The report of Commissioner Mr. J. H. Stewart Lockhart on Wei-hai-wei for the year 1906 shows that the revenue collected during the year amounted to \$76,777 as compared with \$105,934 during the previous year. The expenditure during the year amounted to \$160,899, as compared with \$149,120, the expenditure of the previous year. The Commissioner states:—

The chief local event during the year was the disbandment of the Chinese Regiment, owing to the decision of the Imperial Government to remove all military forces except a few marines from Wei-hai-wei. The disbandment of that regiment is in many ways a great loss to this Territory. Its behaviour was always very good and the number of "black sheep" among the men was very small. Its smartness and efficiency fully confirmed the belief that under British officers a Chinese man can be made an excellent soldier, and the officers and non-commissioned officers who were responsible for the training of the men deserve great credit for the successful result of their training and discipline. Disbanded soldiers in China have not a good reputation. As they are generally turned adrift with nothing in their pockets, they are driven to find a living in a manner which frequently results in crime. When, therefore, the inhabitants of Wei-hai-wei learned that disbandment of the Chinese Regiment was about to take place, they not unnaturally became somewhat nervous, and were afraid that many of the men, having no regular occupation, would remain in the Territory looking for work, and not finding any would resort to nefarious acts to eke out a living. But their fears proved groundless, for no trouble of any kind occurred. The men were treated liberally, having been granted a bonus of three months' pay, and every assistance was rendered to them to enable them to reach their homes. Thanks are due to General Ventris, who was general officer commanding in North China; to Colonel Bruce and Captain Dent of the Chinese Regiment for the ready manner in which they met the wishes of this Government in carrying out the disbandment.

By the removal of the military from Wei-hai-wei many buildings were placed at the disposal of this Government. Some of these the Government have been able to utilise as Government offices, a school, and a hospital, and others have been let. But there are still many buildings unoccupied of which it has not been possible to make any use, and for which no tenants have yet been found. The disbandment of the regiment necessitated the appointment of a district officer and an increase in the police. Mr. R. F. Johnston was appointed to the post of district officer. He resides in the heart of the Territory and is able to keep in close touch with the headmen who are responsible for the maintenance of good order in their villages. He also discharges the duties of a magistrate, which saves people having to travel long distances to have their cases heard at Port Edward, as was necessary when there was only one magistrate.

Mr. Lockhart reports that the trade of Wei-hai-wei will remain small, and under present circumstances it is not possible to be sanguine regarding its future development. Thirteen prospecting licences were issued during the year. The Wei-hai-wei Gold Mining Company, Limited, not having found its operations satisfactory, has ceased working and is now in liquidation. It appears that fruit trees made satisfactory progress, but have not been long enough established to yield any large quantity of fruit. With regard to shipping, during the twelve months 475 steamers, representing a tonnage of 363,203 tons, entered the port, as compared with 552 steamers with a tonnage of

37,864 tons during 1906. These figures, however, do not include a considerable number of Government transports. Referring briefly to the subject of education in the Wei-hai-wei territory, the Commissioner notes that there has been a considerable increase in the attendance at the Government Free School, the average attendance having risen to 53 as compared with 21 at the end of the previous year, and the staff of masters has been increased to three.

THE MURDER OF AN ALLEGED SPY.

BITTER INDIGNATION AT VLADIVOSTOK.

The murder of the alleged Russian spy, Mayeda, in Tokyo, has aroused strong indignation at Vladivostok, where the deceased for many years acted as teacher of Japanese at the Oriental Institute. The *Yokohama Specimen* (translated in the *Japan Advertiser*) thus refers to the tragedy:

"There has been consummated something outrageous, unnecessary, savage in conception, cruelly barbarous in its details—Z. A. Mayeda has been killed, our revered teacher, that modest and upright worker in the field of science and of foreign politics, and with him has been extinguished the whole of a short life devoted to the minute and difficult labour of teaching the Japanese language at the Oriental Institute. By many-sided acquaintance with the field of philology and general development, standing a complete head above his insular fellow-countrymen, he was a man who cannot be replaced at the Oriental Institute, where his services were deservedly valued and especially dear to students of the Japanese language."

"And now he has been cut down, suddenly, unexpectedly by the wicked irony of fate. Ignorant of the narrow feeling of national patriotism—this stupid savagery and terrible weapon of reaction and the subject of free thought, he continued to pursue his science during the time when men in delirium destroyed each other on the fields of Manchuria, struggling for predominance in the Far East."

"Science ruined him."

"Looking at the conduct of Z. A. Mayeda from the narrow standpoint of patriotism, his fanatical fellow-countrymen judged him, branded him with undeserved contempt and to the appellation of spy and traitor, and to cap all at understanding a systematic heading in the native Press, proceeding to the wildest insinuations, and throwing mud at his good name."

"The results of the pursuit by this 'honest' exponent of public opinion were not slow to reflect themselves on the elementary psychology of a savage native, by name Imamura, and gave true direction to the hand of the murderer. Belonging to a nation where so strongly and fanatically intermingled the highest manifestations of European civilisation with the survivals of the early barbarism, he, with the cunning proper to the representatives of this nation, contrived a plan of 'national vengeance.' Not with the generosity and daring of the Frenchman; not with the honest and open defiance of the Russian, did he seek to accomplish his plan, but with the barbarity of the Japanese, where murder from behind is associated with the merit and honour of a Samurai."

"Becoming acquainted with Z. A. Mayeda, he succeeded in winning his friendship, and learning of his speedy departure for Russia, did not delay 'amicably' to kill him with a dagger stroke in the back, having invited him for this purpose to a mutual friend's."

"Thus the 'Japanese' 'revenge,' and the 'avenger' is the hero of the day; his name is ever on the lips of every Japanese and the papers sing dirges to him and crown him with laurels."

"But the unhappy victim? The lifeless are silent. The innocent and spilt vainly appeals to the justice of heaven; heaven returns no answer to the prayer and indifferently gazes down from its inaccessible height: the groans of the outraged spirit do not move it."

"Who will vindicate the victim's besmirched honour? Who will say a passionate word in its justification? Who will authoritatively silence the Press, which with lacking severity hurls the incoherent mob, forgetting its honourable duty to truth and equity?"

"You will say—justice?"

"Next it is wholly on the side of the criminal—the hero; it must save him for the sake of the mob, for the sake of the 'honour' of the nation. You will say, perhaps, his friends or his unhappy wife?"

"No, the friends of the deceased, a small group of students and officers, of the Japanese division—are too inconspicuous and powerless; the means for honest fight are weak; their cry of indignation and contempt will die away without trace, and will not stir the conscience of the executioners, nor summon the flush of shame to their faces exulting with bloody joy."

"Drenched in their turn with the hog-wash of the Japanese Press, accused by it of espionage, dogged at every step by secret pursuit, they have vainly sought support of the representatives of their country in Japan—there it was not, there they prized too highly their peace of mind, and for considerations of higher politics, they hardly care to spoil their digestion by meddling in this ticklish affair. Our diplomacy is ambiguously silent, hoping for a fortunate chance which has never yet saved it at a critical moment."

"The wife of the deceased remains. But what can this timid, sickly woman do to save the husband, in order to wash away from him the shameful mark of 'spy' and 'traitor'?"

"Under a burden of despair, scarcely recovered from illness, without means, alone and unprotected, she is now in the street—either her own father, nor any of the family, none of her fellow countrymen wish to help her, and she is alone in the world; for there was too little blood of the husband alone; they cannot be satisfied with the bitter tears of a woman trampled in the mud—they demand a new victim, driving her to starvation or suicide."

"Thus the Japanese 'avenger'."

"To what end this unnecessary and savage thirst for blood? For what this bacchanalia? For what this shameless gloating over a helpless and weak woman, a gloating wholly unworthy of a civilised country? Or, the Japanese once only wish to prove that having taken a purely imitative route to the summit of civilisation, they have not dared to penetrate to the deep secrets of true culture, in order there to borrow the very best and most precious?"

"Yes, it is so! They have cared too little for the improvement of the spirit and of those moral principles which so distinguish them from the European. The prejudices and moral obliquity of recent past are still too active in the conceptions of the native, and only time and gradual understanding can obliterate the blots of culture can obliterate the moral shortcomings of a primitive existence and guard the country from such savage and disgraceful manifestations, for an enlightened country, as the murder of Z. A. Mayeda and the attitude of the entire Japanese public towards that murder."

"Sleep the eternal sleep, humble worker for science, and hope that in the future history will restore the bloody obliquity of their death and restore to their tarried honour and good name!"

THE DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE INVESTURE.

The report for presentation to the shareholders at the twenty-fourth ordinary general meeting, to be held at the offices of the Company, on Saturday, the 28th day of September, 1907, at noon, reads:—

The general managers have now to submit to the shareholders their report on the twenty-fourth year's working of the Company, ending June 30th, 1907.

After paying all running expenses, premia of insurance, remuneration to the consulting committee, and auditors' fees, the amount at credit of profit and loss account is \$117,488.15 which, with the consent of shareholders, it is proposed to appropriate as follows:—

To pay a dividend of 8% on the capital of the Company, amounting to \$37,488.15 from the balance of \$37,488.15 from the values of the Company's properties on June 30th last.

The improvement in the year's working it is hoped will be considered satisfactory, in view of continued keen competition and consequent low rates of freight now existing, coupled with the high price of coal during a considerable portion of the period under review.

The steamers and other properties of the company are all in first class order, but the expenditure for overhaul and repairs has been unusually heavy.

The west side of the wharf has been leased to the Hongkong, Canton and Macao Steamboat Company.

The amounts appearing as "freight due" and "accounts receivable" on 30th June have since been collected.

CONSULTING COMMITTEE.

Since the last general meeting, Mr. A. Babington and Mr. W. J. Gresson resigned their seats on the Board and Mr. Robert Shaw and the Hon. Mr. Henry Keswick were invited to fill the vacancies. The Committee now consists of the Hon. Mr. Keswick, Mr. R. S. Pater, Mr. A. G. Wood, who retire in terms of the Articles of Association, but offer themselves for re-election.

AUDITORS.

The accounts have been audited by Messrs. A. R. Lowe and F. Maitland (the latter acting in the absence of Mr. W. H. Potts). Messrs. Potts and Lowe retire, but offer themselves for re-election.

DOUGLAS LAPRAIK & CO., General Managers.

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1907.

To Dividend paid for year ending 30th June, 1906

"Amount written off for depreciation for year ending 30th June, 1906

Exchange account

Auditors' fees

Remuneration to consulting committee for 12 months

Remuneration to general managers for office expenses, for 12 months

Balance

By Balance of profit and loss account, 30th June, 1906

General interest account

Interest on mortgage account

Coal account

Profit on running the company's steamers during the year

Balance sheet for the year ended 30th June, 1907.

Capital Account: 20,000 shares at \$50

Reserve fund

Underwriting account of the company

Sundry accounts payable

Unpaid dividends

Unpaid bonus

Profit and loss account

Assets.

Value of the Company's steamers: *Hutchinson*, *Hutchinson*, and *Hutchinson*, as per last report

Add alterations since made

Less amount written off as resolved at last general meeting

Value of bunnies and moorings at Swatow, Amoy, and other ports

Loans on mortgage

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation (current account)

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation (fixed deposit)

Freight due on 30th June, 1907

Sundry Accounts Receivable from Agencies, &c.

Unexpended tonnage dues

Coal A/c, stock in hand

Cash in hand

\$1,593,958.00

THE HONGKONG RAILWAY.

A despatch from Amoy states that the Fuhkien Railway Company has ordered two locomotives for the above named railway. One of them has been ordered through Messrs. Pascard & Co. and the other through the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha in Amoy. Each is to cost \$20,000.

The railway sleepers and rails were ordered through the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha, and about 40,000 sleepers will be delivered in Amoy in October at \$1.75 per piece. The rails were ordered from HanYang Iron Works through the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha. The 50,000 have been sent to the HanYang Iron Works in Hankow as a deposit against order. "Shanghai Times."

CAPTAIN H. M. CLOSE, Royal Garrison Artillery, has been appointed armament officer at Hongkong. Captain Close has been a gunner officer for 11 years, and was amongst the little handful of regular troops which defended Kimberley during the siege. For his services he was mentioned in despatches, and received the Queen's medal with two clasps.

MR. W. CHATHAM, C.M.G.

THE INVESTURE.

Amid a throng of the most notable and representative ladies and gentlemen in Hongkong, the Hon. Mr. W. Chatham, C.M.G., was invested last Wednesday evening, at Government House, by His Excellency Sir Frederick Lugard, with the insignia of the Companion of the Most Distinguished Order of Saint Michael and Saint George. When the distinguished gathering had assembled in the Ball Room and His Excellency, supported by the members of the Legislative Council, had taken his seat on the dais.

Mr. Chatham, supported by Sir Paul Chater and the Hon. Mr. Ho Kai, Comptroller of the Order, into which Mr. Chatham was about to be initiated, marched in procession towards His Excellency, the assembly standing.

In the briefest words Sir Paul Chater introduced the new Companion to His Excellency. The Governor presented Mr. Chatham with a scroll and Statutes of the Order, making some laudatory remarks to the recipient.

His Excellency then took the distinctive emblem of the Order of Saint Michael and Saint George and pinned it on the left breast of the newly-created Companion.

Mr. Chatham bowed his acknowledgments and the ceremony concluded.

FUG SIGNAL.

ON THE GAP ROCK.

A notice to mariners in the *Gazette* states that on and after the 1st of January, 1908, an explosive detonator will be fired every ten minutes during the prevalence of fog, instead of the gun as heretofore.

ALLEGED CHINESE SLAVE CHILDREN.

MANILA CUSTOM-HOUSE MEN AFTER SCHEME.

At a result of careful investigation by Colonel H. H. McCoy, acting collector of customs, assisted by Harford Beaumont, acting special deputy, and John B. Amazeen, chief of the immigration, the flat has gone forth, says the *Manila Call* news of 14th inst., that the local Chinese slave trade must cease. Young Chinese males are being brought into the islands by the hundreds every year as sons of merchants, when as a matter of fact they are slaves sold by people in China to local Chinese, and are forced to work in this city and the provinces without compensation.

During the fiscal year 1907, 938 Chinese minors were admitted into the islands, of whom 124 were over 16 years of age, and but 35 were girls. Several cases have come to the attention of the customs authorities in which children imported as legitimate minor sons and daughters were subsequently found to have been slaves. The case of Chan Hoi Man has been made the subject of criminal prosecution.

The business of importing minor "sons" has assumed large proportions in the port of Manila and so affects the figures that instead of a decrease in Chinese population, which was the obvious intent of the system of exclusion laws of congress, as also Art. 702 of the commission, the number of arrivals greatly exceeds the number of departures.

It is incontrovertible that a number of the alleged minor sons became clerks, porters, laborers, coolies, etc., and thus entered into active competition with the Filipino people for whose protection the exclusion laws have been applied to these islands.

Collector McCoy and his associates believe that the present liberality in the interpretation of the immigration laws so far as they relate to minor children has not only built up a slave trade, but is actually defeating the salutary purposes of the legislation as a whole and gives to the natives of these islands a shadow of protection against wage competition when it was intended that they should have the substance.

Present conditions virtually admit to the local labour market large numbers of their most dangerous rivals and not only that, but these rivals are young men who are in, or are approaching, their prime, and their competition is most to be feared.

At first the great majority of Chinese merchants who applied for permission to bring minor sons to the islands came from Manila, but now the provinces furnish the majority notwithstanding that the provinces contain the minority of the Chinese population.

This curious fact could be accounted for in the theory that the provincial Chinese merchants were sending for their sons as soon as the conditions in their respective provinces were sufficiently settled to permit them to enjoy the society of their children without danger to the latter. It is more probable, however, that it is because it is easy to prepare a fictitious case in the provinces where there are no immigration inspectors to carefully investigate such cases.

Thus it can be seen that nearly 1,000 Chinese youths are being brought in every year to not only live in Manila, but to settle throughout all the provinces and to that extent stifle the commercial chances of the rising generation of Filipinos.

Steps are to be taken at once by Collector McCoy to weed out as far as possible the fraudulent provincial cases. To begin with, he has recommended to the governor-general and the commission that the age limit of which Chinese minors are imported be lowered from 21 years to 16 years, as it

SOUTH CHINA NEWS.

A TWELVE HOURS' ENGAGEMENT.

"PEOPLE DRIVEN TO REVOLT."

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 13th September, 1907.

On the 13th instant, a telegraphic report was received by the authorities at Canton from the district of Ling-shan, in the prefecture of Yum-chow, to the effect that the city of Ling-shan was vigorously attacked by the insurgents. The despatch added that the city was in imminent danger of falling into the hands of the rioters. Immediately upon the receipt of the news the officials at once despatched a telegraphic inquiry for full details of the affair. No reply was received until a late hour in the evening of the following day, the 14th instant, when a telegram was received from Kwangsi. It stated that a large detachment of troops was ordered to the scene of the outbreak and that the Imperial troops engaged the rebels for twelve hours continuously, from the small hours of the morning until 11 a.m. to be precise—of the 14th instant, until about two o'clock in the afternoon, when the insurgents were obliged to beat a retreat, owing to the large numbers and strength of the Government troops, they took flight. The troops were despatched from Kwangsi and had to march 200 li a day, fully equipped, in order to reach Ling-shan, and thus succeeded in relieving the city. The telegraphic wires in the district have been since been cut by the rebels, and consequently no communication could be established with other places. The foregoing telegram has had to be despatched to Canton via Kwangsi. The insurgents appear to have been equipped with up-to-date rifles and ammunition, and it is believed that they were supplied with military stores by revolutionists, or other bad characters, in the districts.

THE RELIEF OF FONG SHING.

Later reports have reached the Government since the relief of the city of Fong Shing, which fell into the hands of the insurgents on the 14th instant. The bandits have now scattered in small bands and are creating disturbances in various places. It has not been possible to successfully put them down. As there is not a large body of troops available at the disposal of Taoli Wong to garrison the city of Fong Shing to resist another attack, Wong has been obliged to retain only a few companies at that place. Commander Kwok and Sung have sent their troops to harass the insurgents wherever they appear in numbers.

SIMULTANEOUS OUTBREAKS IN KWAI YUEN.

Another telegram from Kwangsi reports simultaneous outbreaks of large numbers of rioters in the market-places of Mo-ze, Mo-kai, and Fan-koi and the neighbourhood of the district of Kwai Yuen, in the prefecture of Chum-chow. The insurgents carried banners bearing the legend "People driven by officials to revolt." The inland guardsboats dared not offer resistance and were consequently at the mercy of the rebels who, however, did not appear to be eager to avail themselves of the arms and ammunition on hand. It is reported that a quantity of 400 catty of rice has been consumed daily by the marauders, from which fact their numbers can be guessed with fair approximation.

FRENCH BUSINESS ATTEMPTS.

It is reported that the French Minister at Peking has made representations to the Central Government urging that steps should be taken at once to put down the outbreak in Yum-chow prefecture and precautions taken in order to prevent the rebels crossing into Annam. The Central Government has instructed the Kwangsi Governor to devise means to that end and send troops to co-operate with the troops of the sister province to prevent the disturbance from spreading over a larger area.

YUMCHOW TAIAT REINSTATE.

Canton, 14th September.

Wong Ping-yun, tota of the circuit of Yum-chow and Lin-chow, who had been discharged from his post on account of neglect of duty in taking the necessary measures for putting down the rioting within the jurisdiction of two months ago, returned to Canton the other day and reported his arrival to H.E. the Acting Viceroy. Taitai Wong had been in office for several years, and is consequently well versed in the administration of affairs in the lower prefectures. In view of the seriousness of the present situation the Viceroy has decided to send Taitai Wong to co-operate with Brigadier-General Li Chun, in putting down the rebellion in Yum-chow.

REBEL LEADERS.

It is reported that the leaders of the present rising in Fong Shing are men who have returned from the Straits Settlements, Annam and other places where they imported their munitions of war into the country. (In connection with this report the following paragraph in the N. C. D. News, of 9th inst., is corroborative of the news:—"Certain Chinese residents have telegraphed to the Acting Viceroy of the Lingwang provinces stating that a large band of anti-monarchists is returning from the Malay Federated States to Canton and Shantung for the purpose of starting a revolution in the Southern and Northern provinces simultaneously." Ed. N. C. D. News.) H.E. the Acting Viceroy has given instructions to the district magistrates in Ching-chow and Lin-chow (where the late massacre of missionaries took place) have been asked by the officials of those places to seek refuge if their yamds. The dissatisfaction of the riotous troops is due to the removal of their Commander, General Ting Hui, and a refusal by his successor to recognize certain arrears of pay due to them by the Government, the constant application for which led to the removal of their old commander. The movement is not expected to spread beyond the two prefectures. It is known that certain revolutionaries are endeavouring to turn the mutiny into a rebellion.

CONFIRMATORY NEWS.

The N. C. D. News of 11th inst. says:—News has been received confirming the reports of the murder of Prefect Chu of Fong-ching, a city of the Kuangtung-Toungling frontier, and of Sung, the district magistrate of that city, by mutinous troops, formerly under the command of General Ting Hui. After taking Fong-ching the mutineers, who have been joined by a considerable body of Triads, marched upon the prefectural city of Ching-chow, the headquarters of the Provincial Commander-in-chief of Kuangtung, and by the last account, are now besieging that city. As a measure of precaution all foreign consulates in Ching-chow and Lin-chow (where the late massacre of missionaries took place) have been asked by the officials of those places to seek refuge if their yamds. The dissatisfaction of the riotous troops is due to the removal of their Commander, General Ting Hui, and a refusal by his successor to recognize certain arrears of pay due to them by the Government, the constant application for which led to the removal of their old commander. The movement is not expected to spread beyond the two prefectures. It is known that certain revolutionaries are endeavouring to turn the mutiny into a rebellion.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

ADSEIT'S ARRIVAL SHORTLY EXPECTED.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 13th September, 1907.

From special information gathered at police headquarters today by a Hongkong Telegraph reporter, we are in a position to inform our readers that Adseit, the alleged murderer of Gertrude Dayton, whose body was found in a trunk on board the Canadian Pacific liner *Montague* on 30th May, will arrive in Hongkong to stand his trial in the not distant future.

This piece of news is of utmost importance, for it corroborates a cablegram published in a recent issue of this journal to the effect that Adseit was willing to give himself up to the British authorities and stand his trial in Hongkong without witting for the usual formalities connected with extradition.

A day or two ago the police were in receipt of information which made it clear that the U.S. ship *Galveston*, on which Adseit is confined, had left Cebu bound for Manila, from which port Adseit will take passage to this Colony.

No news is to hand at the present moment as to whether the *Galveston* has arrived at Manila or not, but on Monday next two Hongkong detectives—Messrs. O'Sullivan and Perkins—will leave for that port on the *Rubi*, to meet the American, and to escort him back to this port to stand his trial before a British jury.

EXTRADITION PROCEEDINGS TO BE OPENED AT MANILA.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Additional particulars are to hand in connection with the murder of Gertrude Dayton, whose body, readers will remember, was found in a trunk in the baggage room of the steamer *Montague* some time ago. At police headquarters this afternoon we were informed that the U.S. ship *Galveston*, carrying the alleged murderer, Adseit, had arrived at Manila. In the course of a few days proceedings will be opened against him with the object of finding out whether there is *prima facie* evidence that he was connected with the crime, and for that purpose two of the leading witnesses—Messrs. O'Sullivan and A. R. Sonderman, of the Hongkong Hotel—will leave for Manila to-day, by the steamer *Rubi*.

"Do you think that a *prima facie* case will be made out against him?" asked a Hongkong Telegraph reporter of a police inspector.

"As regards that question I am afraid I am not in a position to state how the evidence will affect the American jury," came the reply.

"But do you think you have sufficient evidence to establish your case?"

"I should think so."

"Then what are the chances of Adseit being handed over to the British Government?"

"As you will see from the passenger list the leading witnesses have left to-day for Manila. And, in my opinion, I should think that their evidence alone would be sufficient for the American authorities to hand him over. But you can never tell how the evidence will be taken on the other side."

"Why do you think so? Is there any reason why the American government should screen him?"

"I don't think so. Why should they?"

"Taking everything into consideration, when do you expect to see eyes on Adseit?"

"That appeared to be a poser. The inspector looked vacantly into space. "Three weeks from now," he replied, and turned away.

CHINA'S JUNK FLEETS.

11.

Last week we devoted some attention to the immense fleets of junks in which so much of China's domestic commerce is still carried from one end of the Empire to the other, and the subject has apparently proved so interesting that several of our readers have been writing to us suggesting that a little space might be usefully allotted to the consideration of another variety of junk, the picturesque and graceful-looking war-craft, of which myriads are still to be seen skimming along the Chinese coasts, or resting peacefully at anchor at every riverside landing station in the innermost recesses of the Empire. The appearance of these vessels is especially familiar to people who are fond of making up-country trips, for the greater part of the war-junks is spent in idleness, they are most usually to be seen, as we have just described them, snugly moored off the inland landing stations and barriers, where the inquiring foreigner, if he be but ordinarily polite and conciliatory in manner, and perhaps accompanied his advances with the proffer of a few cigars to the soldiers and boatmen on board, seldom encounters any difficulty in being allowed to pay a visit to the interesting little vessels and inspect them from stem to stern. And there is generally a good deal to admire to be found on board; the boats themselves, as a rule, kept scrupulously clean; their light-coloured timbers are highly polished and everything about them presents as great a contrast in appearance as men-of-war in all climes and all ages, and have been wont to offer to the humdrum, homely-looking ships, with the wear and tear of a long trade in every plate and plank of them, that sail the waters for the purpose of commerce. Constructed in the finest style, the merchant junk is, the war junk can also show a great spread of sail and are in every way, faster and more easily handled. It is extremely pretty to see them manoeuvring on a broad expanse of water, such as the lakes beyond Soochow, tacking and turning with marvellous celerity, and sailing closer into the wind than almost any other type of craft we know.

These junks are organised and controlled by the provincial authorities and are in no way subject to the orders of the Central Government. Every Viceroy and Governor maintains a large fleet of them, and smaller squadrons are kept by the Provincial Treasurers, Salt Commissioners, and the Taotais and District Magistrates. Their function is to prevent smuggling and piracy, chiefly in the inland waters, for their duties at sea have within the past two or three decades been assumed pretty completely by cruisers of the Imperial Maritime Customs. In addition to the sailors there is usually a detachment of "braves" on board, more or less numerous according to the size of the vessel, and indifferently armed for the greater part with old-fashioned firearms, swords and spears. The ordinance which the war-junks carry is, from many points of view, the most interesting feature of their equipment. It consists altogether of small, muzzle-loading pieces of ancient make, a few compasses having come originally from old frigates and corvettes—the "Blonde," perhaps, or the "Imogen," or the "Andromache," or any of the other famous ships that fought at Amoy, or Canton or Taku in the stirring times of the Opium War. On southern junks pieces of extreme antiquity, dating from the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, and bearing inscriptions which tell that they originally belonged to the caravels and galleons in which the Portuguese conquistadores—Cameiro, himself, perhaps, among them—looked Macao and waged war on the Kwangtung pirates, and opened up a rich trade between China and the Indies generations before a British flag appeared in those seas, are

occasionally to be found. But these very old pieces of ordinance are extremely rare, of course, and most of the foreign-made guns in the junk fleets date from 50, or 60 or 70 years ago. The guns of native manufacture, to be found on board these vessels, are newer, for they do not seem to last so long as the European or American article. Though these native-made guns have now pretty completely ceased, we believe, they were made up to fifty or twenty years ago in the smaller provincial arsenals. In fact, after all, guns of about this age and type—smooth-bore muzzle-loaders, firing solid shot—that are chiefly mounted on mandarin war-junks.

As we have said, these vessels belong almost invariably to the Provincial officials and the Central Government makes no claim to authority over them. Not that Peking has never sought to gain control of them, for it has, repeatedly, but always unsuccessfully. But difficulties relating to naval administration between Peking and Provincial authorities, are an old story in China, and they have not always been connected with such humble craft as war junks either. Our readers, or some of them, may remember the fate of the *Lay-Cornwall*, built out of which the advance of the *Sir Robert Hart* to the I. G. ship in the I. M. Customs may be said to have arisen. But that is another story, and we only wish to refer to it here as instancing the friction that has been so frequent in the past between the Peking and provincial authorities with regard to naval administration. Mr. Horatio Lay, and I. 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Shipping—Steamers.

HONGKONG, CANTON, MACAO AND WEST RIVER STEAMERS.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD., AND THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

HONGKONG-CANTON LINE.

S.S. "HONAN," 2,365 tons, Captain S. Bell Smith.
 "POWAN," 2,338 " " " H. I. Black.
 "FATSHAN," 2,360 " " " C. V. Lloyd.
 "KINSHAN," 1,995 " " " B. Branch.
 "HEUNGSHAN," 1,998 " " " R. D. Thomas.

Departures from HONGKONG to CANTON daily at 8 A.M. (Sunday excepted), 10 P.M. (Saturday excepted).
 Departures from CANTON to HONGKONG daily at 8 A.M. and 5 P.M. (Sunday excepted).
 The S.S. "POWAN" will leave Hongkong every Monday, Wednesday and Friday, at 9 P.M. from Queen Street Wharf West, returning from Canton every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5:30 P.M.

These Steamers, carrying His Majesty's Mail, are the largest and fastest on the River. Special attention is drawn to their Superior Saloon and Cabin Accommodation.

SERVICE OF THE HONGKONG, CANTON AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. HONGKONG-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "SUI-AN," 1,651 tons, Captain W. A. Valentine.
 "SUI-TAI," 1,651 " " " G. F. Morrison.

Departures from Hongkong to Macao on week days at 8 A.M. from DOUGLAS WHARF, and at 2 P.M. from the COMPANY'S WHARF.
 On Sundays Special Cheap Excursions leaving Hongkong at 9 A.M. from DOUGLAS WHARF and from Macao at 5 P.M.

The Company also runs a steamer from Macao on Sunday morning at 7:30 A.M. and from Hongkong at 1 P.M. from the Company's wharf.

Departures from Macao to Hongkong on week days at 7:30 A.M. and 2 P.M.

CANTON-MACAO LINE.

S.S. "LUNGSHAN," 2,119 tons, Captain W. Reynell.

Departures from Macao to Canton on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at 9 A.M.
 Departures from Canton to Macao on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 5 P.M.

JOINT SERVICE OF THE H.K., C. AND MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD. THE CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD., AND THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LTD.

CANTON-WUCHOW LINE.

S.S. "SAINAM," 1,588 tons, Captain J. Willox.
 "NANNING," 1,569 " " " Mackinson.

One of the above steamers leaves Canton for Wuchow every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday, at about 8 A.M., and the other leaves Wuchow for Canton on the same days at 8:30 A.M. Round trips take about 5 days. These vessels have Superior Cabin Accommodation and are lighted throughout by electricity.

Further particulars may be obtained at the Office of the—
 HONGKONG, CANTON & MACAO STEAMBOAT CO., LTD.
 Hotel Mansions, (First Floor), opposite the Hongkong Hotel,
 Or of BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
 Agents, CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
 Hongkong, 12th September, 1907.

EXCURSION TO MACAO.

THE FAST AND SPLENDID STEAMER OF
 THE COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE DES INDES ET DE L'EXTREME-ORIENT
 S.S. "PAUL BEAU"

will leave Hongkong, on SUNDAY, 22nd inst. (weather permitting) at 9 A.M., and return from Macao at 5:30 P.M. the same day.

First Class single passage.....\$2.00
 " " return " " " " " 4.00
 Second " single " " " " 1.00
 " " return " " " " 1.50

MEALS AND REFRESHMENTS SUPPLIED ON BOARD.

The steamer will be berthed at the Company's Wharf both here and at Macao.
 Passages can be booked at the office of the undersigned until 5 p.m., on Saturday, the 21st, or on board on day of sailing.

For further particulars, please apply to

BARRETTO & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1907.

REGULAR HONGKONG-CANTON LINE OF STEAMERS

COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE DES INDES ET DE L'EXTREME ORIENT.

S.S. "PAUL BEAU," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.
 S.S. "CHARLES HARDOUIN," 1,900 tons, 14 knots.

The speediest, most luxuriously appointed and punctual steamers on the line.
 Departure from Hongkong at 9:30 P.M. (Saturdays excepted).
 Departure from Canton at 5:15 P.M. (Sundays excepted).

These superb steamers carrying the French Mail are fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans and were specially built for this trade. Excellent cuisine.
 The Company's Wharf is at the end of Wing Lok Street (Tram Station).
 Canton Agents—Messrs. E. Pasquet & Co.
 For further particulars, please apply to—

BARRETTO & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 5th April, 1907.

WEST RIVER BRITISH STEAMSHIP COMPANIES.

HONGKONG-WUCHOW LINE.

THE Steamers "LINTAN" and "SAN-UI"
 SAIL FROM HONGKONG TWICE A WEEK AND COMPLETE THE ROUND TRIP IN 6 DAYS.
 These steamers have Excellent Saloon Accommodation, and are Lighted Throughout by Electricity.

A TRIP ON THE WEST RIVER IS PARTICULARLY REFRESHING AND EXHILARATING DURING THE HOT WEATHER.

For further information apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS,
WEST RIVER BRITISH S.S. COMPANIES.

Hongkong, 9th August, 1907.

Hotel.

KOWLOON HOTEL, HONGKONG.

NEEDS NO ADVERTISING.

World-Wide Reputation.
 The only First-Class Hotel in Kowloon.
 Most Charming and Popular Resort in the Colony.
 Electric Lights, Fans and Call Bells.
 Bath Rooms attached to Each Room.

Telegraphic Address:

"CHEF" HONGKONG,
Telephone No. K4.

Unrivalled for Comfort and Cuisine.
 Thoroughly Up to Date with Every Modern Luxury.
 Billiards and Bowling Alloys.
 Moderate Terms and No Extras.
 Modern Management.

O. E. OWEN,
Proprietor,
[705]

Intimation.

THE YOKOHAMA DOCK CO., LTD.

No. 1 DOCK.

Length inside 514 ft. Width of entrance, top 95 ft.; bottom 75 ft. Water on blocks, 27.5 ft. Time to pump out, 4 hours.

No. 2 DOCK.

Length inside, 375 ft. Width of entrance, top 60.5 ft. bottom 45.8 ft. Water on blocks, 28.5 ft. Time to pump out, 3 hours.

THESE DOCKS are conveniently situated in Yokohama harbour and the attention of Captains and Engineers is respectfully called to the advantages offered for Docking and repairing Vessels and Machinery of every description.

The plant and tools are of recent patterns for dealing quickly and cheaply with work and a large stock of material is always at hand, (plates and angles all being tested by Lloyd's surveyors).

Two powerful Twin Screw Tugboats are available for taking Vessels in or out of Dock, and for taking Sailing Vessels in or out of the bay. The floating derrick is capable of lifting 35 tons.

Steam Launches of Steel or Wood, Lighters, Steel Buildings and Roofs, Bridge Work, and all kinds of Machinery are made on the premises.

Tenders will be made up when required and the workmanship and material will be guaranteed.

The cost of Docking, and repair work, will be found to compare favourably with that of any port in the world.

Telephone: Nos. 378, 108, or 681.

Telegrams, "Dock, Yokohama," Codes A. B. C. 4th and 5th Edt.
 Liebers, Scotts, A. 1, and Watkins.

Yokohama, May 23rd, 1905.

[37]

Mails.

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN.

IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINES.

FOR STEAMERS TO SAIL

SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, KLEIST, About TUESDAY, 24th Sept, 1907.
 and YOKOHAMA, Capt. Kai Meyer.

NAPLES, GENOA, GIBRALTAR, PRINZ HEINRICH, WEDNESDAY, 25th Sept, 1907.
 SOUTHAMPTON, ANTWERP, Capt. P. Giesch.

MANILA, NEWGUINEA BRIS- MANILA, THURSDAY, 26th Sept, 1907.
 BANE, SYDNEY and MEL- Capt. Minnes.

BOURNE, "PRINZ WALDEMAR" About THURSDAY, 26th Sept, 1907.
 Capt. W. v. Seiden.

YOKOHAMA and KOBE, "BORNHO" Beginning of October, 1907.
 Capt. Semblil.

KUDAT and SANDAKAN, "BORNHO" Beginning of October, 1907.

For further Particulars, apply to

NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD

MELCHERS & CO.,

GENERAL AGENTS, HONGKONG & CHINA.

Hongkong 13th September, 1907.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN

REGULAR THREE-WEEKLY SERVICE BETWEEN JAVA, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

Steamer.	From	Expected on or about	Will leave for	On or about
TJILATJAP...	JAPAN	Second half Sept.	JAVA PORTS	Second half Sept.
TJILIWONG...	JAPAN	Second half Sept.	JAVA PORTS	First half Oct.
TJIBODAS...	JAVA	Second half Oct.	JAPAN	Second half Oct.
TJIMAPI...	JAPAN	Second half Oct.	JAVA PORTS	Second half Oct.
TJIKINI...	JAPAN	Second half Oct.	JAVA PORTS	Second half Oct.
TJIPANAS...	JAPAN	Second half Nov.	JAVA PORTS	Second half Nov.

The Steamers are all fitted throughout with Electric Light and have Accommodation for a limited number of Saloon Passengers, and will take Cargo to all Netherland India Ports on through Bills of Lading.

For Particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Telephone No. 375.

YORK BUILDINGS, 1st floor,
Hongkong, 19th September, 1907.

[13]

Dentistry.

TSEN TING.

LATEST METHODS OF DENTISTRY.
STUDIO AT NO. 14, D'ARQUILL STREET.

REASONABLE FEE

Consultation Free.
Hongkong, 20th June, 1904.Dr. M. H. CHAUN,
THE LATEST METHOD of the

AMERICAN SYSTEM OF DENTISTRY

33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
From the University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1905.

HONGKONG OILS FOR TRADE PURPOSES.

ALEURITES FORDII.

A sample of the seeds of a species of Aleurites, which has since been identified at Kew as *Aleurites Fordii*, Hemsl., was forwarded for examination to the Imperial Institute by the Superintendent of the Botanical and Forestry Department, Hongkong. It was stated that this species of Aleurites is one of the trees grown in China for the production of Chinese wood-oil (Tung oil), and that it occurs in Fokien Province intermixed with *Aleurites cordata*, which was formerly considered to be the sole source of wood-oil. It was thought, therefore, that it would be of interest to have an examination made of the oil from the seeds of the new species, in order to determine its quality in comparison with that of the Tung oil of commerce, which appears to be prepared indiscriminately from the seeds of *Aleurites cordata* or *Aleurites Fordii*, or mixtures of the two.

The sample consisted of two bags of nuts weighing 500 grams. The kernels of the nuts were fresh and in good condition on arrival. On extraction with light petroleum, the kernels were found to contain 38.3 per cent. of oil, which is equivalent to a yield of 36.4 per cent. from the entire nuts. The oil was light in colour, and, on exposure to air in a thin layer, dried in a day at the ordinary temperature, giving a varnish-like residue. On heating in a water-bath at 100° C. the oil dried and formed a resin-like solid. The "constituents" of the oil were determined and found to agree well with those recorded for commercial samples of Tung oil.

The examination has shown that oil extracted from these seeds of *Aleurites Fordii* is similar in composition to the Tung oil of commerce. It is, however, lighter in colour, and produces a lighter-coloured varnish on drying, so that it is probably a purer product. It is noteworthy also that it has a higher titer test than commercial Tung oil. It was impossible, with the small amount of material available, to determine whether the oil of *Aleurites Fordii*, if prepared on a large scale by a commercial process, would be superior in quality and value to the mixed wood-oil of commerce derived from the two species. Technical trials would be necessary in order to determine this point, and for such trials about two gallons of the oil, or one hundredweight of the seeds would be required.

ALEURITES TRILOBA.

The sample of the seeds of *Aleurites triloba* was also forwarded for examination to the Imperial Institute by the Superintendent of the Botanical and Forestry Department, who stated that *Aleurites triloba* is one of the best shade trees in Honkong, where it grows very quickly. The seeds of this tree, which is frequently referred to in technical literature as *Aleurites moluccana* (given as a synonym for *A. triloba* in the Index Kewensis), are commercially known as "candlenuts," and the kernels are already exported from Fiji, New Zealand and Australia. The oil which they contain is used for soap-making and other purposes, both in this country and on the Continent.

The sample consisted of four pounds of the seeds, the kernels of which were nearly white, and free from discoloration. The oil was extracted by means of light petroleum, and the kernels were found to contain 62.8 per cent. of oil, which is equivalent to a yield of 10.8 per cent. from the unshelled seeds. The oil dried on exposure to air in thin films in about ten days.

The results indicate that the oil belongs to the class of drying oils typified by linseed oil, and would be suitable for the manufacture of soft soap and in the preparation of oil-varnishes, paints and linoleum and other similar purposes, to which oils of this class are applied industrially. Samples of the nuts were submitted to brokers who stated that the *kaniti* would meet with a ready sale at £12 to £13 per ton, but pointed out that the unshelled nuts could not be disposed of in this country.

SERIOUS THEFTS FROM A FOREIGN FIRM.

KORE BANTO SENTENCED.

The *Japan Chronicle* of 3rd instant says:—On Wednesday last, in the Kobe Chito Sainbashi, Nishida Tsurumatsu, aged 29, an assistant banto of Messrs. de la Camp & Co., No. 121, Kobe, was sentenced to imprisonment for a term of ten months with labour, on a charge of embezzlement. The total amount misappropriated by him was ¥13,475.68, which the Japanese equivalent is £1,347.568, which the Japanese equivalent is £1,347.568, which the Japanese equivalent is £1,347.568.

In passing the sentence, the Court stated that the prisoner was engaged by Messrs. de la Camp & Co. in 1893, and, winning the confidence of his employer, rose to the position of assistant banto, being entrusted with the duty of selling iron and other articles dealt with by the firm, and collecting the money for the goods supplied. Between April, 1905, and August, 1907, while so engaged, the prisoner indulged in gambling, speculation, and extravagant pleasure in Kobe, Takarazuka, Suma, Miyajima, and Osaka. For these and other personal purposes, or for making good the deficit he had in his account of monies received, Nishida embezzled a sum of money totalling ¥13,475.68 out of the cash he had collected from different people (2) in all for goods supplied by the firm through him. The accused has confessed to these charges. He further stated that it was his duty to undertake the sale of iron and other articles. He had no authority for settling the price of the goods he sold, but was allowed to issue delivery orders signed by himself for the goods he sold. The goods were usually delivered on credit, and Nishida's method was to collect the bills from the customers and enter in his book the amounts received, deducting the portion he had embezzled. The accountant used to receive the amounts according to the entries in Nishida's book.

The minutes of the examination of the accused by the police contain particulars identical to those just quoted. A letter from Messrs. de la Camp & Co. also mentions that Nishida Tsurumatsu, the firm's assistant banto, embezzled the sum of money mentioned from the money received for goods supplied by the firm. From these facts, the Court says, it can be concluded that Nishida embezzled the money, hoping to be enabled to do so without being discovered during the time mentioned. His action renders him liable to punishment under the first part of Article 395 of the criminal code.

The case was tried by Judge Hadano, presiding, and Judges Nagano and Fukuoka.

Public Company.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices, on SATURDAY, the 28th September, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the General Managers, together with a Statement of Accounts for the 30th June, 1907.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 14th to the 28th September, both days inclusive.

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.,
General Managers.
Hongkong, 7th September, 1907. [815]

Consignees.

S.S. "NERA."

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo from London ex s.s. *Dordogne* and *Malapan*, from Havre ex s.s. *Malapan*, and from Bordeaux ex s.s. *Cambrai*, in connection with above Steamer, are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables are being landed and stored at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained immediately after landing.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded on unless intimation is received from the Consignees before Noon TO-DAY, requesting it to be landed here.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Undersigned, Goods remaining unclaimed after MONDAY, the 23rd September, at Noon, will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All claims must be sent in to me on or before the 23rd September, or they will not be recognized.

All damaged packages will be examined on MONDAY, the 23rd September, at 3 P.M.
 No Fire Insurance has been effected.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX,
Agent.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1907. [10]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE P. & O. S. N. Co's Steamer

"OCEANA"

FROM BOMBAY, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

Consignees of Cargo by the above-named vessel are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed and placed at their risk in the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company's Godowns at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out, marked by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

This vessel brings on Cargo—
 From London, &c., ex S.S. *Britannia*.
 From Persian Gulf, ex B.L.S.N. and H. & P. S. N. Co's Steamers.

Optional Goods will be landed here unless instructions are given to the contrary before 8 hours.

Goods not cleared by the 25th inst., at 4 P.M., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by me in any case whatever.

Damaged Packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees and the Company's representative at an appointed hour.

All Claims must be presented within ten days of the steamer's arrival here after which date they cannot be recognised.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns.

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1907. [11]

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

S.S. "BENMOHR."

FROM LONDON AND STRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th inst., will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before the 30th inst., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 24th inst., at 11 A.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1907. [836]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM MIDDLESBRO, ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship "BRECONSHIRE,"
 Captain Tomlinson, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 25th inst. will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on WEDNESDAY, 25th inst., at 3 P.M.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by
 SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,
 General Agents.
 Hongkong, 19th September, 1907. [844]

Intimation.

WM. POWELL, LTD., ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

CHINA & GLASS DEPARTMENT.

HIGH CLASS POTTERY

TEA SETS, DINNER SETS, BREAKFAST SETS.

TOILET SETS, FRUIT SERVICES.

EVERY REQUISITE IN HOUSEHOLD CROCKERY.

WM. POWELL, LTD., HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 15th September 1907.

Hotel.

KING EDWARD HOTEL.

A HIGH CLASS PRIVATE HOTEL.

LADIES' AFTERNOON TEA-ROOMS.
PRIVATE BAR and BILLIARD-ROOMS.
HOT and COLD WATER throughout.
ELECTRICALLY LIGHTED. ELECTRIC FANS (if required).

ELECTRIC PASSENGER ELEVATOR to each floor.
TABLE D'HOTE at separate tables.
For Terms, &c., apply to the—

MANAGER

Hongkong, 15th December 1906.

Auctions.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
TO-MORROW,

the 21st September, 1907, at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, corner of Ice House Street,
A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
JAPANESE CURIOS.

Comprising:—
CARVED BRASS BOWLS, VASES, INCENSE BURNERS, JAPANESE TEMPLE TORIJE, OLD BRONZE VASES, GONGS, IVORY CARVINGS, GOLD and SILVER CLOISONNE WARE, IMARI and MAKUDZU VASES, SILK EMBROIDERED SCREENS, &c., &c., &c.
Catalogues will be issued.
TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers,

Hongkong, 20th September, 1907.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,
FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED,
on
TUESDAY,

the 24th September, 1907, at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Vaux Road, corner of Ice House Street,
SUNDY
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

Comprising:—
BRASS-MOUNTED DOUBLE BED-STEADS and BEDDING, TEAKWOOD WARDROBES with REVELED GLASS, MARBLE TOP BUREAU with FIVE-LEGGED GLASS, TEAKWOOD EXTENSION DINING TABLE and CHAIRS, OVER-MANTELS, PICTURES, &c., &c.
ALSO
A quantity of BLACKWOOD FURNITURE;
AND
2 COTTAGE PIANOS
(one by Collard & Collard, London)
TERMS:—As usual.

HUGHES & HOUGH,

Auctioneers,

Hongkong, 19th September, 1907.

BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES,
MESSRS. HUGHES & HOUGH have received instructions to sell by
PUBLIC AUCTION,

on
WEDNESDAY,
the 27th day of September, 1907, at 3 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, 8 Des Vaux Road Central.

THE FOLLOWING
VALUABLE LEASEHOLD
PROPERTY
IN ONE LOT.

ALL THAT Piece or Parcel of Ground registered in the Land Office as THE REMAINING PORTION OF SUBSECTION A OF SECTION 1 OF THE RECLAMATION TO MARINE LOT NO. 16A TOGETHER with the three messuages and premises thereon known as Nos. 27, 29 and 31 Des Vaux Road Central. Annual Crown Rent \$57.04. Area 3,514 1/2 square feet.
Particulars and Conditions of Sale can be obtained of
Messrs. RYANS & HARSTON,
Vendors' Solicitors,
or
Messrs. HUGHES & HOUGH,
The Auctioneers,
1100, Lung, 7th September, 1907.

Intimations.

THE HONGKONG STUDIO

HIGHER CLASS PHOTOGRAPHER,
41 & 43, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL,
TOP FLOOR.

PORTRAITS, GROUPS and ENLARGING and COPYING in all sizes.

LARGE SELECTION OF VIEWS ALWAYS ON HAND.

PRICE VERY MODERATE

Hongkong, 15th September, 1907.

LEE YEE

HAIR DRESSING SALOON.

HAS ALWAYS ON HAND
CIGARS, CIGARETTES
AND

TO LET REQUISITES
FOR SALE.

12, D'AGUIAR STREET,
HONGKONG.

Hqs., 3rd September, 1907.

DETECTIVE'S DEATH.

FAMOUS EXPERT EXPIRES ON LINES.

The death is announced of Mr. Robert Allan Pinkerton, of New York, one of the principals of the well-known American detective agency. Mr. Pinkerton expired from heart trouble on board the North German Lloyd steamer *Dresden* while on his way to England. His body is to be taken back to New York by the *Kaiser Wilhelm*.

Like his father, deceased, was one of the world's greatest criminal hunters. He was born at Dundee, Illinois, on 7th April, 1836, and was employed in the secret service division of the United States Army during the Civil War. He served through the war, and on its termination joined his father in the work of Pinkerton's National Detective Agency.

IRON MINE.

Allan Pinkerton, who founded the business, was a small master cooper in a village near Chicago—a short, sturdy, tough looking customer, absolutely fearless in his pursuit. At this time the neighbourhood was flooded with counterfeit notes, and Pinkerton was so assiduous in his efforts to track the culprits that one of the counterfeiters actually offered to sell him large quantities of spurious "greenbacks," and suggested he might enter the business himself.

With the conviction of these illicit traders Pinkerton started to become famous. The Pinkerton Agency now owns the biggest private police and semi-military force in the world. Allan, the father, was concerned in wrecking many daring schemes, probably the most well known being the attempted assassination of President Lincoln as he passed through the Secessionist city of Baltimore on his way to Washington for his inauguration.

CAPTURED SHERIDAN.

He was also successful in capturing Sheridan, the man who was supposed to be the real instigator of the Bidwell Bank of England frauds, and arrested scores of robbers and bank burglars.

The Pinkertons have always been active in labour struggles on the side of the employers, supplying both armed guards and secret agents. It was in this capacity that the Pinkertons became involved in the great strike riots at the Carnegie mills in Homestead, Pennsylvania, 1894.

The founder died in 1884, and the business was afterwards successfully carried on by his two sons. Both have assisted in tracking some of the world's cleverest criminals.

FROM THE STAGE TO THE PHRASE.

MISS DENISE ORME WEDS A BARON'S HEIR.
MUSICAL COMEDY STAR MAY BECOME LADY CHURSTON.

The stage and the peerage continue to supply us with mild sensations. And this time it is as pretty and romantic a story as any of its exciting predecessors, and we should be particularly grateful for it, at this dull season of the year.

The lady is pretty Miss Denise Orme, the young actress and musician; and the gentleman is Captain the Hon. John Reginald Lopes Yarde-Buller, only son and heir of Lord Churston.

The marriage is unique in the annals of stage and peerage alliances in that it holds the record as the marriage which was kept secret the longest. It all happened as long ago as April last; and it only came out through an announcement which has just appeared in the morning papers, and which ran as follows:—

BULLER—SMITHER—On 24, April, before the Registrar, Kensington, Capt. the Hon. John Yarde-Buller to Jessie, only daughter of Alfred Smither, Esq.

Miss Orme is at present appearing at the Palace Theatre in selections from her repertoire, but, perhaps fearing the inevitable torrent of reporters, Miss Orme, to use the stage-name, which she still wishes to retain, spent the week-end away with her husband in the country. And so it was impossible to hear the story of the romance from Miss Orme's own lips. But yesterday a *Morning Leader* representative heard all the interesting facts from the father of Miss Orme, Mr. Alfred Smither, the well-known musical director.

A MAGNIFICENT SECRET.

Mr. Smither admitted that the engagement and the marriage had been kept a magnificent secret; but, as he very truly remarked, that was surely Miss Orme's private affair, and did not in any way enter into her public engagements. "We asked our friends to kindly keep it quiet," and they faithfully obliged.

With regard to the romantic side of the marriage, Mr. Smither said that it was quite true that it was what is usually known as a "love match." It all happened when Miss Orme was appearing at Daly's some 18 months ago in "The Little Michus."

"Her future husband," said Mr. Smither, "first saw her on the stage there, and I think it was a case of love at first sight, for many subsequent and successive nights he occupied a box. Then they were introduced through mutual friends; and that is really the whole story, so far as it may interest the outside public."

"The wedding, when it took place before the Registrar at Kensington, was a very quiet affair, and only relatives and a few intimate friends were present. The same night my daughter was back again on the stage at the Palace."

TO REMAIN THE STAGE.

You may like to say that my daughter's marriage will not make any difference to her stage career—at any rate, for the present. She is genuinely fond of her profession, a liking which she inherits from her mother; and I know that she would not like to say good-bye to the stage just when the public are so very kindly beginning to show their appreciation. Her mother, you may remember, was Miss Jessie Weston, who was so well known as a pianist in Germany, and who used to give recitals in the St. James's and Albert Halls."

Miss Denise Orme has had a surprisingly successful career. She is only 21 years of age, and has been on the stage a little over two years. For practically the whole of that time she has been under Mr. George Edwards, the musical comedy writer, and in a prominent role all the time.

She made an instant success at one of "The Little Michus," and the theatre will remember her Miss Orme towards the end of the run, introduced a "Hello" who in the last act. For Miss Orme is an accomplished musician, and can play the violin and the piano as well as she can sing—which is a little. When she was only 14 she gained a scholarship for singing at the Royal College of Music.

THE FUTURE PEER.

Capt. the Hon. John Reginald Lopes Yarde-Buller is the only son and heir of Lord Churston, of Lupton House, Churston Ferris, Devon, so that one day Miss Orme will be Lady Churston. He is 34, and is an officer in the Scots Guards, and was A.D.C. to Lord Curzon of Kedleston, and later to the Duke of Connaught.

He has inherited his father's love of yachting, is great at rowing, and very nearly won the putting event at the Guards regatta two years ago. He will one day inherit a fine house, with an estate of about 11,000 acres, including plenty of good shooting. He is descended from that Sir John Yarde-Buller who was one of the great political forces in the West country early in the last century.

PROPHETIC.

In connection with the romance it is interesting to know that Miss Orme composed the music to the following words, which she has been singing:—

I wonder it is cruel if I answer "no,"
Because I shouldn't like to give him pain,
Then if I answer yes, I make quite sure and so
He will not have to ask again.
But he might grow conceited if I do not—
Make him wait, which ever shall it be?
I think I'll ask my heart, for it knows best,
It's beating out the letters, one, two, three,
One little word,
Has it occurred
To you, to you,
I'm thinking of only one word,
Thinking of only one word,
No one but you can possibly guess,
All that it means to me, that little word,
"Yes."

Miss Orme has composed the music to another song, which she will sing when she appears in "See See," at Bristol, on the 22nd instant, which date is also Miss Orme's birthday—her 21st.

To Let.

TO LET.

ONE FOUR-ROOMED HOUSE a PRAYA EAST, near East Point.
Apply to—
JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd.
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1907.

TO LET.

A HOUSE IN KNOTSFORD TERRACE, KOWLOON.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1907.

TO LET.

LARGE and SPACIOUS GODOWNS—Nos. 9, 9A, 9B, 9C, and 10, PRAYA EAST, formerly in the occupation of the Admiralty.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1907.

TO LET.

HATHERLEIGH, Conduit Road.
No. 1, RYON TERRACE, Bonham Road.
OFFICES in KING'S BUILDING, AND YORK BUILDING.
GODOWNS OF PRAYA EAST.
A HOUSE in CLIFTON GARDENS, Conduit Road.
FLATS in MORETON TERRACE.
Apply to—
THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.
Hongkong, 1st September, 1907.

TO LET.

2ND FLOOR No. 13, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
No. 38, CAINE ROAD.
AUCTION ROOMS, No. 2, ZETLAND STREET.
GREENCROFT, GARDEN ROAD, Kowloon, Red-carpeted, Electric Light, Tennis Court.
Nos. 1 & 2, FAIRVIEW, ROBINSON ROAD, Kowloon.
Apply to—
LEIGH & ORANGE,
1, Des Vaux Road.

TO LET.

HOUSE No. 2, ROSE TERRACE, Kowloon.
HOUSE No. 5, ROSE TERRACE, Kowloon, from 1st August next.
Apply to—
COMPRADORE,
Barretto & Co.
Hongkong, 14th July, 1907.

TO BE LET.

AS from the 1st August next, No. 5 MORRISON HILL.
Apply to—
Messrs. JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., LTD.
Hongkong, 20th June, 1907.

COLD STORAGE.

THE HONGKONG ICE COMPANY, LTD., has over 10,000 cubic feet of COLD STORAGE available at EAST POINT. Stores will be open at 10 a.m. and 4 p.m. daily, Sunday excepted, to receive, and deliver perishable goods.
W.M. FARLANE,
Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd June, 1907.

Intimations.

SAINT RAPHAEL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anemia, Debility and Exhaustion, to young women, children, and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates.

DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL bears in addition to the registered trade-mark:
(1) THE WARRANTY STAMP OF THE UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial, which surpasses all others in purity and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.
COMPAGNIE VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).
CALDEBECK, MAGGEE & Co., Hongkong.



EYES

RIGHT

N. LAZARUS, OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN,
8, PEDDER STREET, HONGKONG.

Will test your eyes free of charge, and if they are wrong will put them right.

Lenses Ground. All kinds of Repairs. Spectacles for all requirements. Ask, or write, for Illustrated Booklet on "Defective Sight."—free.
LONDON, CALCUTTA, SHANGHAI,
17, John Street, Bedford Row, W.C. 59, Bentinck Street, 366, Nanjing Road.
Hongkong, 27th November, 1905.

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LD.

(CAPITAL PAID UP £1,000,000)

Undertakes and Executes THE OFFICE OF TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., &c., SHEWAN, TOMES & Co., General Managers.
Hongkong, 22nd May, 1907.

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

TIME TABLE

WEEK DAYS.

7.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
7.30 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
11.00 a.m. to 12.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
12.45 p.m. to 1.15 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.15 p.m. to 1.45 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.45 p.m. to 2.15 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.15 p.m. to 2.40 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.40 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS.

8.45 p.m. and 9 p.m. to 11.15 p.m. every half-hour.

SUNDAYS.

8.00 a.m. to 9.00 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
9.00 a.m. to 9.30 a.m. Every 30 minutes.
9.30 a.m. to 10.30 a.m. Every 15 minutes.
10.30 a.m. to 11.00 a.m. Every 10 minutes.
11.45 a.m. to 12.00 noon. Every 15 minutes.
12.00 noon to 1.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
1.00 p.m. to 1.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
1.30 p.m. to 2.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
2.00 p.m. to 2.30 p.m. Every 15 minutes.
2.30 p.m. to 3.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.
3.00 p.m. to 5.00 p.m. Every 10 minutes.

NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAYS.

Extra cars at 3.15 p.m., 11.30 p.m. and 11.45 p.m.
SPECIAL CARS by Arrangement at the Company's Office, ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Des Vaux Road Central.
JOHN D. HUMPHREY & SON, General Managers,
Hongkong, 4th June, 1907.

PATHE FRERES, PARIS.

CINEMATOGRAPHS

AND FILMS.

NEW FILMS ARRIVE WEEKLY.
Price 45 cents (Straits Currency) per metre.

SOLE AGENT FOR The Straits, Borneo, Java, Sumatra, Siam, Hongkong, The Philippines, &c.

F. DREYFUS,

10, Stamford Road, Singapore.

GREEN ISLAND CEMENT COMPANY, LIMITED.

PORTLAND CEMENT.

1st Class of 475 lbs. net \$4.80 per Cask on Factory.
1st Class of 475 lbs. net \$2.70 per Bag on Factory.

SHEWAN, TOMES & Co.,

General Managers,
Hongkong, 2nd October, 1906.

A. CHAZALON & CO.,

6, Queen's Road Central, WINE, SPIRIT AND COAL MERCHANTS AND GENERAL STOREKEEPERS.

Just Unpacked.

BARCLAY PERKINS' STOUT In pints and Baby bottles.

FRENCH SYRUPS
GRENADINE, GROSEILLE, &c.

VICHY, PERIER, ROCHEMAURE AND OTHER FRENCH MINERAL WATERS

ALSO Large Assortment of CANNED GOODS suitable for Pic-nic.

Hongkong, 15th May, 1907.

SWATOW DRAWN WORK COMPANY,

38, WELLINGTON STREET.

Dealers in all kind of HAND-MADE DRAWN CHINESE LINEN, GRASS CLOTH, &c., all of the best quality.

ALSO
SWATOW BEST PEWTER-WARE.

CANTON EMBROIDERY and CHINESE LACES.

all from the best French patterns, HONGKONG and SWATOW.

Hongkong, 13th September, 1907.

HUMBER CYCLES.

THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Cycles Makers

BY

ROYAL WARRANTS

TO

H.M. KING EDWARD VII.

AND

H.R.H. PRINCE OF WALES.

With the latest improvements, GEAR CASHES and DUNLOP TYRES.

From \$120 to \$150 each. GUARANTEE FOR 3 YEARS.

WILL CLIMB ANY HILL ON THE LOW GEAR.

Portsmouth Evening News, 27th Nov. 1906. "The name of the HUMBER has been a guarantee of good workmanship."

DRAGON CYCLE DEPOT, AGENTS.

11, D'AGUIAR STREET and Kowloon, Hongkong, 14th July, 1907.

Intimation.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

CHEMISTS

BY APPOINTMENT TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR AND HOUSEHOLD.

WATSON'S HOUSEHOLD AMMONIA.

An Elegant Preparation for the Toilet and Bath, Refreshing and Invigorating.

LOTION

PRICKLY HEAT.
An Efficacious Remedy.
GIVES INSTANT RELIEF.

PURE CARBOLIC SOAPS.

Highly Recommended by the Medical Faculty.

STRENGTH MEDICAL.

Guaranteed to contain 20 per cent of Pure Carbolic Acid.

MEDIUM.

Guaranteed to contain 10 per cent of Pure Carbolic Acid.

TOILET SOAP.

Guaranteed to contain 5 per cent of Pure Carbolic Acid.

FRAGRANT TOOTH WASH.

Antiseptic and Detergent—Whitens the Teeth and strengthens the Gums.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LIMITED.
CHEMISTS, DRUGGISTS AND PERFUMERS.
THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.
Hongkong, 7th September, 1907.

BIRTHS.

On September 11, 1907, at Shanghai, the wife of CHARLES STEWART, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

On September 13, 1907, at Shanghai, LOUIS VIGOR, aged 33 years.

On September 13, 1907, at London, CHARLES GRANT, late of Shanghai.

At Shanghai, LYDIA, the beloved child of Mr. and Mrs. Shellenhamer, aged one year and one week.

On September 15, 1907, at Shanghai, JAMES ARTHUR MACFARLANE GLASSY (late Asst. Exam. I. M. Customs, Shanghai), aged 39 years and 11 months.

On September 15, 1907, at Shanghai, ALLEN FRASER, beloved son of Allen and Bella Malcolm, aged 1 year and 9 months.

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 20, 1907.

CHINESE IMPERIAL TELEGRAPHS.

In view of the present tendency of the Chinese to assume the management and control of the railroads and other important business enterprises, a resume of the annual report of the Imperial Telegraph Administration, prepared by Mr. F. N. Cloud, student interpreter at the Shanghai Consulate-General, contains some interesting items: Originally this system of telegraphs was a private concern organised by wealthy Chinese officials and gentry, but some eight or nine years ago the Central Government took over control of the company, allowing certain merchants to retain their shares, increased the capital and secured a monopoly of the business throughout the empire. Under Government management the system is approaching a tolerable degree of completeness and usefulness. Of late years, also, it has been paying fairly good dividends, amounting to 10 per cent in 1906, and this, too, in the face of rather large extensions of the system. The total receipts of the system for the year were \$1,597,176 United States gold, made up of the following items: From commercial business, \$879,994; official business, \$98,058; from general business, \$619,124. The total expenditures for the same period were \$951,639, as follows: For the maintenance of the superintendent-general's office, \$34,752; maintenance of general office, \$37,198; running expenses of the various stations, \$429,888; expense in connection with official business, \$20,910; all other expenses, \$429,391. According to the showing the gross profits for the year were \$645,537, and that, too, from a working capital of \$1,232,000. And after paying the Government royalty of \$129,807 the administration was still able to pay the private shareholders a dividend of 10 per cent; all of which goes to show

that the telegraph, like the railways, has come to be regarded by the Chinese as a public necessity, and likewise the telegraph, like the railway, has a great future in China. The telegraph also, while still in an undeveloped state, is destined to play an important part in the development of the new China. Wherever the telegraph has been used by the Chinese it has made a lasting place for itself, and at the present writing there are many systems in various parts of the empire being talked of and organized, many of which are certain to be installed, and since the Chinese do not manufacture telegraphic or telephonic supplies there should, in the near future, be an extensive market in China for this line of goods.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

This French mail of the 20th August was delivered in London on the 19th instant.

ONE N.C.O. and 3 men, 3rd Middlesex Regiment, arrived from N. China per s.s. *Kuichow* on 18th instant.

We have received two paper weights from Messrs. Lilligens, Einsmann & Co., agents in Hongkong for Gandy's Belting Co., Ltd.

THREE Japanese schoolchildren have been refused admission to schools at Chicago. A replica of the San Francisco segregation policy is feared.

MAJOR F. M. DAVIDSON, R.G.A., arrived from England per s.s. *Saba Maru*, on 19th instant, on posting to No. 87 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery.

THE hon. treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the hospitals:—

J. M. Wong \$16.77

A Patient 10.00

DISTURBANCES continue in Korea. Marquis Ito, the Japanese Resident-General at Seoul, has declared that the continued rigour of the Korean Court and refusal to follow Japan's guidance may end in the obliteration of the Korean dynasty. If so, that end should be taken as self-inflicted.

By kind permission of Lieut.-Col. W. Scott Moncrieff and Officers, the Band of the Third Batt. "The Duke of Cambridge's Own" (Middlesex Regiment) will play the following programme of music, during dinner, at the Hongkong Hotel, to-morrow, the 21st inst.:—

March, "The Merry Widow" (Léhar)

Selection, "The Merry Widow" (Léhar)

Selection, "The Merry Widow" (Léhar)

Selection, "The Merry Widow" (Léhar)

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Selection, "The Merry Widow" (Léhar)

Selection, "The Merry Widow" (Léhar)

HONGKONG GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The following are the minutes of a monthly meeting of the General Chamber of Commerce held in the Chamber Room, St. George's Building, Hongkong, on Tuesday, 3rd September, 1907, at 3.30 p.m. Present:—Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett (Chairman), Mr. A. G. Wood (Vice-Chairman), Hon. Mr. Henry Keswick, Messrs. A. Haupt, G. H. Medhurst, J. R. M. Smith, H. E. Tomkins and A. R. Lowe (Secretary).

THE minutes of the monthly meeting held on the 12th ultimo were read and confirmed.

THE Chairman said he had renewed the lease of the rooms at present occupied for another period of 1 year from 30th instant on the same terms.

COMPANIES (EXTRA COLONIAL REGISTER) ORDINANCE, 1907.

The following correspondence was read:—

Hongkong Chamber of Commerce, 15th August, 1907.

Sir,—I am directed to forward for the information of your Committee copy of a draft ordinance entitled "Companies (Extra Colonial Register) Ordinance, 1907," and to ask your Committee's opinion thereon and for any comments or suggestion they may wish to make in order that this Chamber may consider the same before replying to the Hongkong Government's request for this Chamber's opinion of the Bill. I am to ask for the favour of an early reply. I have &c.,

(Sd.), A. R. LOWE, Secretary.

The Secretary, General Chamber of Commerce, Shanghai.

Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, 28th August, 1907.

Dear Sir,—Your letter of the 13th instant, enclosing copies of the draft Ordinance, entitled "Companies (Extra Colonial Register) Ordinance, 1907," has been laid before my Committee.

After carefully considering same, I am directed to suggest the following alteration, in which I trust your Committee will acquiesce.

Clause 4, Section (2) for "nominal capital" substitute "paid up Capital."

Section (8) b. delete the words "who shall have died domiciled elsewhere than in the Colony."

Clause 6, Section (1) for "one month" substitute "three months"—I am, &c.,

(Sd.), J. D. CANNING, Secretary.

The Secretary, Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce, Hongkong.

The Chairman also read extracts from private letters from leading lawyers in Shanghai and Tientsin explaining the views held by those interested in the working of Hongkong Registered Companies at those ports.

After some discussion it was agreed to support the Bill subject to alterations suggested by the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce.

OPIMUM MONOPOLY AT NANKING.

The following letter was read:—

Hongkong, 27th August, 1907.

Sir,—We have the honour to bring to your attention the following copies of correspondence in connection with the intention of the Viceroy at Nanking to grant a monopoly of the Opium trade in Nanking.

1. Copy of letter addressed to H.B.M.'s Consul-General at Shanghai by the foreign opium dealers there dated 27th June.

2. Copy of letter addressed to the Chairman of the China Association dated 11th July.

3. Copy of letter addressed to H.B.M.'s Consul-General, Shanghai, dated 2nd August.

4. Extracts from *Sin Wan Pao*.

5. Translation of a letter addressed to importers by the Swatow Opium Guild in Shanghai.

6. Translation of an official despatch in the *Sin Wan Pao* of the Viceroy of Liang Kiang re the erection of an Opium Monopoly Office.

In connection with the above, which will give you full information on the matter, we beg to inform you that an emissary of the Viceroy of Nanking is now in the Colony and has actually purchased opium for the Bureau.

We understand that the Chinese Authorities in the other Provinces are closely watching the course of events at Nanking with a view, if successful, of forming monopolies in the other centres of the opium trade also.

We would therefore request you to give this important question prompt attention and lay the matter before the Government or take such other steps as may appear advisable to your Committee.—We have, &c.,

(Sd.), DAVID SASSON & Co., Ltd.

E. D. SASSON & Co.

S. J. DAVID & Co.

E. PARANEY.

TATA ONS & Co.

H. M. H. NEMAZEE.

CAVASJEE PALLANJEE & Co.

P. F. TALATI.

M. E. H. ELLIAS.

ABDOULLAH FURAHIM & Co.

C. ANDOOLA & Co.

MOOSA VEIRIA & Co.

PHIROOZA B. PETIT & Co.

non. Mr. E. A. Hewett, Chairman, Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce.

A discussion followed and it was decided to represent the matter to the Government as a breach of Treaty rights and to send a cable to H.M.'s Minister at Peking protesting against the proposed monopoly at Nanking.

SECRETARYSHIP.

The Chairman said that the Sub-Committee appointed for the purpose of selecting a new secretary had engaged Mr. E. A. Williams of Messrs. Lowe & Bigham's office, whose duties would commence in February next. In the meantime Mr. A. R. Lowe would continue to act.

MRS. AMY GILLAN AGAIN.

TO BE SUMMONED FOR BREACH OF BOND.

Mrs. Amy Gillan, of 3, Duddell Street, who has become somewhat notorious of late in consequence of her frequent visits to the Police Court, was there again this morning to press two summonses against certain ladies—one of whom she charged with assault, and both, jointly, with using insulting and indecent language towards her—and to answer to a charge herself, taken out against her by one of the ladies, of behaving in a disorderly manner towards her eighteen-months-old boy.

From what transpired when the case was called on before Mr. Melbourne to-day, it would appear that, at the next hearing the police will have framed another charge against Mrs. Gillan. In July last, readers will recollect, Mrs. Gillan was arrested by Detective Sergeant O'Sullivan and charged with being in possession of a revolver and sixty-six rounds of ammunition without a permit, and with sending threatening letters to certain ladies, then residing at the Carlton Hotel. The revolver and ammunition were found, and on the second charge she was bound over in the sum of \$100 to keep the peace for one year. A few days ago she was convicted by Mr. Melbourne and again bound over. But as a year has not elapsed since the date of her first conviction steps are being taken by the police against her for breach of bond.

Mr. Andrew G. Jackson, of Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master, who appeared for the defence of the two ladies, said that the charge of assault was taken out under the wrong Section, and the other charge—"using insulting language, whereby a breach of the peace might have been committed"—was another "might have been" case.

His Worship said he did not have the time to hear the cases to-day and fixed a date for the next hearing.

Chief Detective Hanson—May I speak, your Worship?

And receiving permission from the Court, Inspector Hanson stated that he understood Mrs. Gillan had been convicted by him a few days ago. She, he said, had been bound over to keep the peace a few months ago and he asked that her former bond be extended.

His Worship—You can bring that up, if you want.

Inspector Hanson—I bring that up now, your Worship.

His Worship—Is that not a question Mr. Jackson should have mentioned?

Mr. Jackson said he had mentioned that last time.

After further discussion permission was granted for the issuance of a summons for breach of bond, and the case was adjourned.

BULL TERRIERS ATTACK A POLICEMAN.

CASE AT THE POLICE COURT.

The proprietor of the Yee Yin garden, at Wai-wei-chong, was summoned by an Indian policeman before Mr. F. A. Hazledorn, at the Police Court, to-day, to answer a charge of permitting ferocious dogs to be at large, unmuzzled.

"The dogs are only six months' old, your Worship," said defendant.

His Worship—What happened?

Inspector Gourlay stated that at about four o'clock on the morning of the 16th instant, while the Indian was passing defendant's garden, on duty, two dogs rushed out and attacked the policeman.

His Worship—Do you know if the dogs had more than one bite? Every dog is allowed a bite.

Inspector Gourlay—That, I can't say.

His Worship—Have you seen the dogs?—No, I have not.

Then go and see them and if you think they are ferocious destroy them.—Very well.

At this stage, Mr. Geo. Hoggarth, who is known as a dog fancier, entered the Court.

His Worship—Mr. Hoggarth, do you know these dogs?—If they are the ones I am referring to they are the two dogs I sold to the defendant. They are only six months' old.

Inspector Gourlay—I don't care. It is dangerous for any person to go past there with such dogs loose. I say they are ferocious. They are half bull-dogs, your Worship.

The case was remanded to allow Inspector Gourlay to see the dogs.

"BOSS OF THE SHOW"

TEN-YEAR-OLD BOY AS COMPLAINT.

A case which provided some amusement at the Police Court, this morning, was that of a ten-year-old youngster—Wong Jai Chung—appeared as the complainant. He charged a coolie named Ng Ying with the larceny of fifty copper cents from his father's stall yesterday.

Accused said the whole thing was "trumped up" against him; and the man-boy complainant, who was looking daggers at the accused, was at the point of saying something, when Mr. Nolan, the interpreter, distracted his attention by begging him to take the oath.

The little fellow gave his evidence in a most intelligent way and answered every question to the point. Here is his story. "My father carries on a cigarette business at No. 21, Eastern Street. Between nine and ten o'clock yesterday morning I left the shop to go and collect a small bill, next door. When I left I put my father in charge!

His father—You put your father in charge? Complainant (laughingly)—Yes, I did.

"When I turned away," he continued, "that man over there (pointing to the accused) came up behind my father and, grabbing fifty cents in copper, which was on a tray, ran down the street."

His Worship—What did you do, then?—My father gave chase, and so did I.

Did you catch him?—No. A policeman stopped him in Possession Street.

This concluded his evidence and he gave way to his father, who corroborated.

In defence, accused said that he went out for a walk yesterday morning. When he arrived in Possession Street he saw a number of men running, and he ran, too, but was arrested.

His Worship—Fifteen days' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

CANTON DAY BY DAY.

THE YUMCHOW RISING.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Canton, 19th September.

The other day the Canton authorities gave further instructions to the local officials in the prefecture of Yumchow directing them to take all necessary steps without loss of time for the suppression of the outlaws by the troops already there, as the former were reported to be still very active. Taotai Kwok, Jen-chang, commander of the troops, who is reported to be working very vigorously against the rebels, had a conference with Brigadier-General Li Chun and Taotai Wong of that circuit, with reference to the sending of more troops to Fong Shing, in two different directions, to attack the rebels. So more troops will be sent to the scene of rising from Yumchow. It is expected that, on the arrival of the further reinforcement, the rebels will be dealt with in an effective manner.

CANTON-HANKOW RAILWAY.

The vice-president of the Canton-Hankow Railway Company, Mr. Wong Shiu-ping, has despatched a telegram to the Ministries of Agriculture, Industry and Commerce and Communications and Post, reporting that he has taken over charge of office on the 15th instant, and in the meanwhile Mr. Wong stated that, owing to the delay in the assumption of office as president by Mr. Lo Po-shun, Sir Chienlung Liang Cheng, who stood third on the poll at the election on the 2nd day of the 6th moon last, has been recommended by the shareholders and the general public for appointment as president of the Company in the place of Mr. Lo. He requested these Ministries to instruct Sir Chienlung Liang Cheng to take up the appointment should it be approved of and sanctioned by the Throne. The Ministry of Communications and Post has already memorialised the Throne recommending the appointment of Sir Chienlung to the post.

ANTI-OPUM ASSOCIATIONS.

Recently many anti-opium associations were reported to have been opened in the various districts of the province and now again come the news that another branch anti-opium association has been opened, on the 17th instant, at Sha Tow, in the district of Namhoi. At the inaugural ceremony there was a large assembly present and many speeches were made on the evil effects of the drug.

CEMENT WORKS.

The Provincial Examiner, in the presence of the Punyu Magistrate, has made a contract with a contractor named Li Yik-long for the erection of the building of the Honan Government Cement Works for the sum of \$91,000. The work is to be completed within six months from the date of commencement of the work.

GAMBLING MONOPOLY.

Yesterday, a merchant named Leung Sui-tan, of the Sun Yi Company, applied for the *shampan* and *pupin* monopoly of the province, agreeing to pay \$100,000 more than the present monopolists, making the amount \$1,600,000 per annum, with an additional single payment of Taels 1,000,000. The present petitioner also agrees to fully pay the balance of \$320,000 together with interest still owing by the Canton Government to the Mitsui Bussan Kaisha; the original debt having been partly paid by a sum of 30,000 taels annual out of this farm.

NETHERLAND GOVERNMENT'S GENEROSITY.

A sum of \$10,260 has been handed by the Consul-General for the Netherlands at Hongkong to H.E. the Acting Viceroy for distribution as compensation to the widows and relatives of those Chinese labourers who have died whilst serving under the Dutch Government.

A BURGLAR'S SURPRISE.

ENCOUNTERED A TANTAR.

When Chu Kwai picked himself up on a do-rstep in the Central district shortly before daybreak to-day all his schemings of the previous night came back to him. Chu, at one time, was engaged as a coal cooler, earning thirty cents a day. An uncontrollable temper, coupled with high ideas, were his only faults. This foreman coolie would not stand for, and one day last week he collected his dues and left. For two solid days, according to Chu, he has not had a bite of food. Hunger was responsible for his made up plans last night, which, it will be seen later, terminated badly. He had decided to get some money to-day for a square meal—masker who suffered. So at four o'clock this morning Chu opened out. After looting round for an hour he slipped up the stairway of house No. 123, Hollywood Road, where he hid himself for a time. As the house appeared clear he continued further up to the landing of the first floor. Very soon he had the door opened, by slipping back the bolt from within with a piece of wire, and the house was his. From a coat pocket he secured a silver watch, then he annexed the coat, and a metal water pipe, which was standing on a table, all being valued at \$18. As the intruder was about to continue his search the inmates became known of his presence and before Chu could find time to clear he was sent sprawling on the floor. When he got to his feet again a policeman was keeping guard near him. And then Chu realized his mistake. He had burgled a policeman's house! This forenoon Chu Kwai was charged before Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne, at the Police Court, and sentenced to three months' hard labour and four hours' stocks.

A TOKIO DESPATCH OF 14th INST.

TO THE N. C. D. News says:—Viscount Hayashi, Japanese Minister of Foreign Affairs, Count Kuino, Mr. J. Motono, Ambassador at St. Petersburg, and Marquis Salooji, Premier of Japan, have been decorated with the Grand Cross of the Order of Pavlova.

Other honours are announced for diplomats in connection with the recent treaties. At Tokio yesterday tramways were beflagged and a grand Municipal entertainment was given.

Telegram.

Telegrams.

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH" SERVICE.

THE NEW VICEROY.

ARRIVAL AT CANTON.

ASSUMES GOVERNMENT ON SUNDAY.

[From Our Own Correspondent.]

Shameen, 20th September, 11.30 a.m.

H.E. Viceroy Chang Jen Chun and suite arrived here safely this morning.

The official luncheon took place at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

The new Viceroy will assume the reins of government on Sunday, the 22nd inst.

[Reuter's.]

Oriental Immigration to British Columbia.

The Vancouver Asiatic Exclusion League threatens drastic measures unless the Dominion Government passes a relieving measure in respect to Asiatic immigration.

An international exclusionist convention will be held in Vancouver in October.

The Japanese claims for compensation for the riots amounting to £1,500 have been sent to Ottawa.

[N. C. D. News.]

AN AMICABLE SETTLEMENT.

Tokio, 19th September. There is reason to believe that the Vancouver incident has been settled in the most amicable manner. Mr. Ishii, the Japanese Labour Commissioner, being in Vancouver, was able to assist in promoting settlement on the spot. Joint efforts will be taken to prevent a repetition of trouble. No compensation is demanded by Japan; but she is confident that full satisfaction will be given to injured individuals.

The Chinese and Japanese at Hellingham are intimidated and will immediately evacuate that town. The Japanese are reported to have armed themselves in self-defence.

Waves of anti-Japanese feeling are rising again at San Francisco, Seattle and Hawaii.

THE DERELICTS OF THE "MONTEAGLE"

New York, September 19. Mayor Bethune, of Vancouver, telegraphs to Sir Wilfrid Laurier that the Hindus brought by the R.M.S. *Monteagle* must be regarded as a public charge.

[Reuter.]

Russian Generals Decorated by the Kaiser.

The Kaiser has conferred high decorations on several prominent Russian Generals, including the Grand Cross of the Red Eagle on General Kuropatkin.

The Standard Oil Company.

New York wires that the action of the Government in the Federal Court to annul the charter of the Standard Oil Co., of New Jersey, showed that the profits of the Company from 1899 to 1906 aggregated £98,063,187, and dividends paid amounting to £61,671,886.

AQUATIC SPORTS.

FIRST DAY.

The Victoria Recreation Club held their annual aquatic sports yesterday afternoon at their enclosure. The club house was well decorated with flags and bunting. There were only five events, and the team race had to be postponed owing to the 87th Coy., Royal Garrison Artillery, not being notified. Following were the results:—

1. HALF-MILE CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE COLONY.

This race created a great surprise, as all expected Cooke to win, but it turned out that Barros won by over fifty yards. The swimmers went out all in a bunch, but after swimming for about a couple of hundred yards, four of the swimmers drifted towards the ferry pier, while Barros swam against the tide and managed to win somewhat easily.

A. V. Barros 1
C. J. Cooke 2
Time: 20 minutes 45 seconds.

2. TWO LENGTHS' HANDICAP (Open to Army, Navy and Police).

J. Carter, 87th Coy., R.G.A. 1
Sapper Morrish, R.F. 2

3. TWO LENGTHS' HANDICAP (Open to Members only).

First Heat:—C. J. Cooke 1
Time: 57 1/5 seconds.
Second Heat:—A. H. Correll 1
Time: 49 4/5 seconds.
Third Heat:—O. R. Chunyut 1
Time: 46 seconds.
Fourth Heat:—A. J. V. Ribeiro 1
Time: 48 seconds.
Fifth Heat:—C. E. Harrop 1
Time: 51 seconds.

Final will take place on Saturday afternoon.

4. TWO LENGTHS' HANDICAP (Over 30 years of age).

F. K. Tata 1
M. A. Razack 2
Time: 52 seconds.

5. PLUNGING (Two tries only).

R. C. Welch (54 feet) 1
M. A. Razack (53 feet) 2

THE CHINA SQUADRON.

RECORDS OUTING.

Wei-hai-wei, Sept. 10.

The British China Squadron under the Commander-in-Chief (Vice-Admiral Sir A. W. Moore, K.C.B.) has just finished its cruise around the coast of Kwangtung, and the ships departed at Nagasaki on the 7th inst.

The *Monmouth* had not been cruising with the fleet owing to her being damaged by a collision with the Japanese Prince, Fushimi, but has been at Wei-hai-wei preparing for her gun layers test which had to be postponed.

The cruiser *King Alfred* (flagship), left Nagasaki on the 6th instant for Wei-hai-wei, and when off the South of Race Point, South of Korea, a steamer was sighted with a distress signal flying, at 8 a.m. on Saturday. On closing with the steamer it was seen that she was well down in the bows and the crew had taken to the boats. The mate of the steamer boarded the cruiser and reported that his ship, the *Oshima Maru*, had struck a rock at five o'clock that morning and was rapidly filling, and they were unable to beach her owing to the fires having been put out by the water. Some of the crew returned to the vessel and, collecting their belongings, transferred them to the boats, finally leaving the ship at 9.15. They had not been away from the steamer 5 minutes when she was seen to give a lurch, and her bows went under and she sank from view, apparently blowing up as she foundered. The steamer *Taiwan Maru*, No. 2, arriving on the scene, the crew went on board her for passage back to Japan, the *King Alfred* telegraphing the disaster to Nagasaki by wireless telegraphy and then proceeding to Wei-hai-wei, where she arrived on Sunday morning.

During the stay of the Squadron at Vladivostok, the Russian officials did everything in their power to make the visit as pleasant as possible, giving dinner and luncheon parties and "at homes" to the officers, and a gala performance at the theatre, to which all officers were invited.

The men were given two performances at the theatre and notwithstanding rain, the visit was thoroughly enjoyed by one and all.

On Monday, the 9th instant, the *King Alfred* carried out long range firing with heavy guns; while on Tuesday and Wednesday the *Monmouth* carried out her heavy gun layers test, and by her results she has helped materially to keep up the high standard of gunnery on this station. Her scoring was as follows:—

Run	Guns	Rounds	Hits	Bulls.
1	B1	8	7	3
2	Y1	9	8	6
3	B11	9	9	6
4	Y11	9	8	3
5	B111	11	11	6
6	A11	5	3	0
7	X11	9	9	9
8	A1	8	7	4
9	Fore turret	8	6	3
10	A111	7	5	3
11	X1	9	8	3
12	After turret	10	10	9
Total	102	91	55	

Average hit per gun per minute 7.6.

Average bull per gun per minute 4.6.

This just beats the *Keel*'s record by three bulls'eyes, that ship having obtained, in 169 rounds, 103 hits with 52 bulls.

The cruiser *Bedford* will fire on Thursday, and should she do well the China Squadron will remain at the top of the Navy for 1907.

The positions of the ships at present on this station compared with the whole Navy being as follows. *King Alfred* first with 747 points, *Monmouth* fifth 5627, *Asiatic* eighth, 5457, *Keel* tenth 5318, *Flores* fourteenth, 5040. These are splendid results and put the China Squadron well before any other fleet in the world.

On leaving Wei-hai-wei the cruiser *Bedford* will go to Port Arthur, ports in Korea and on the coast of China, and will arrive at Hongkong on October 17, when she will coal and proceed to Mirs Bay to rejoin the Commander-in-Chief. The *Monmouth* will proceed to Wosung, Amoy, and arrive at Hongkong on October 19 when she will carry out the same routine as the *Bedford*.

The *King Alfred* will proceed to Chingwang and remain there until about the 20th instant, when the Commander-in-Chief will disembark and proceed to Peking and thence to the Upper Yangtze to inspect the gunboats on the Upper Reaches, and embark on board the *Albatross* at Hankow. The *King Alfred* will return to Wei-hai-wei until the first week in October when she will proceed to Wosung and probably to Nanking to re-embark the Commander-in-Chief; after that she will proceed direct to Mirs Bay, arriving there on October 25.

The Squadron will then carry out their annual battle practice, in which it is hoped the ships will do as well as in the gun layer test. After the battle practice is complete the Squadron will proceed to Hongkong.

The *Keel* will be leaving homeward bound about the end of November, and the crew of the flagship will be paid off about the end of December when a new crew is expected to arrive for that ship.—N. C. D. News.

THE WEATHER.

The following report is from Mr. F. G. Figg, Director of the Hongkong Observatory:—

On the 20th at 11.55 a.m. the barometer has a tendency to fall over China. It has risen considerably in E. Japan.

Except over E. Hokkaido, pressure is in slight to moderate excess of the normal generally.

The highest pressure is lying over China to the North of the Upper Yangtze, and the lowest probably in about 15 deg. Lat. both over the China Sea and Pacific. Gradients are slight.

Moderate N.E. winds are expected to prevail in the Formosa Channel, and the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.01 inch.

FORECAST.

1.—Hongkong and neighbourhood, N.E. winds, moderate; fair.

2.—Formosa Channel, same as No. 1.

3.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamma, same as No. 1.

4.—South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan, same as No. 1.

THE ADVANCE OF A CONQUEROR.

CHINA AND TRADE UNIONISM.

Even the transgressor, the law-breaker, or the felon, whether Justice overtakes him in the long run or not, never fails to reap the reward of persistent energy, prudence, and indomitable perseverance. But when these virtues which are among the chief natural laws of all progress, are the dominant characteristics of an almost innumerable people, they possess a momentum of irresistible weight in the never-ending human struggle for supremacy.

China, mighty in its toil, mighty in its endurance, comprising four hundred millions of units, inspired by an industrial energy such as the white worker has no conception of is pressing onwards towards a place in the world's future whose bounds can be set by the counteraction of nothing less than equal energy, equal perseverance, and equal self-denial. Everything else, by all the decrees of God and laws of nature, must fall before it.

What this tremendous fact implies may shortly be stated in the following query. Although the white races have found it possible to maintain their "higher standards of living" together with their trade union restriction of industrial energy in competition with one another, how can they hope to succeed in competition with races who regard work as the highest end and aim of existence, and resolutely refuse to accept any abridgement of their labour in the interests of white industrialism?

It will be as well for us to realise clearly what manner of competitor the Chinaman really is. In the first place, he has a large and highly developed brain; the push and resource of a German or American.

FINANCIAL AND BUSINESS ABILITY. Of a Jew, the coolness and acquisitiveness of the canny 'cui'; and the patient and temperate habits of the Turk rolled into one. Added to this he possesses the physical strength and toughness of a mule, the appetite and digestive powers of an ostrich, and the staying qualities of a steam engine.

Whereas the white man now invariably finds it requires an effort to commence work, and a good deal is necessary on the part of his employer to keep him going, it is the natural condition of a Chinaman to be in a state of restless activity. It needs no effort on his part to commence work, and when once started he goes on for ever like a steam engine, without the slightest necessity of any urging on the part of his employer.

Nor is this all. Such extraordinary union of qualities alone would make him a sufficiently formidable competitor; but when they are joined with an inflexible commercial probity and scrupulousness, which often, like the ceaseless energy of the Celestial, exceed that of the white races, the total influence in foot pounds upon the whole scheme of racial evolution in the future cannot be over-estimated.

These same STRENUOUS VIRTUES distinguish the mercantile and the humblest industrial classes alike. A Chinese trader would sooner die than "lose face" in his commercial dealings. Combined with his natural energy and sagacity will be found the perfection of mercantile honour—the certainty that a Chinese merchant will always abide, to the letter, by his contract or bond. His certainty is extended to the quality and grade of his goods, and one can always depend on finding at the best houses from year to year precisely the same "hop" of tea, the same high grade of matings; down to a fire cracker of the exact size ordered.

Nothing dunts the Chinaman's perseverance in seeking orders. He will continue his daily calls at the same office, although he may not be successful for six months, and even then the order may be only a small one. Still, he never gives up, and his persistence, his patience, his mechanical exponent of the principle of try, try again. Moreover, he is always just as ready to meet the payment of any claim as he is to "puttee book"—namely, to enter fresh orders.

In case of reverses, they are met by the Chinaman with never a semblance of panic such as the European might display, and if foreigners are involved in his misfortunes they are never allowed to suffer, for the Chinese business life must be preserved at all costs. The Chinese merchant is every bit

AS FROUD AS HE IS UPRIGHT, and these qualities, allied with his indomitable perseverance, form part of the irresistible impetus behind the advance of China in the twentieth century.

Already the effect of these unrivalled commercial qualities are to be seen in the fact that Chinese are slowly pushing the less strenuous, less enduring, white man before them in all directions, in China itself, in Central and South America, and even in Natal. They are the best cooks and best domestic servants, the most skilful artisans in Western methods, and even appear as musicians and photographers.

The model hotel at Hongkong is run by Chinese; pass down the best streets of the maritime towns on the Pacific coast of China, and you become aware that the shops of imported wares all belong to Chinese. The meaning of this is that the Chinaman has got into his hands the retail trade in European and American goods. In Shanghai it is cheaper to buy a piece of Manchester cloth from a Chinaman than from an Englishman.

It is hardly yet realised how testlessly the Chinese are spreading over the islands of the East Indies and Straits Settlements. But every one knows what has happened in Singapore, which is no longer anything else than an outpost of a rapidly advancing Asia. For the white man, with his restricted birth-rate, to think of crowding out the Asiatic or holding back the flood, is the vainest of vain hopes.

THE YELLOW STREAM "FLOWS ON," makes itself indispensable, gets the trade and manufactures into its own hands, and gradually

is Asia, flows in the European possessions and settlements as an *imperium in imperio*.

Nothing is more marvellous than the rapidity with which the restless energy and thrift of the Chinaman takes him to a position of affluence. Even beggars grow rich without any apparent effort beyond the magic of their industry, and return to China with fortunes. In Singapore are numerous instances of Chinese who have raised themselves to wealth from literal beggary. Yesterday in rags, they are, to-day, rich. They own handsome villas with wonderful gardens, they drive in elegant carriages, and smoke the most costly cigars.

Although nominally under British rule, it has been found quite impossible to control the great

CHINESE POPULATION OF THE STRAITS except by enlisting the services of their own countrymen. Great Britain, therefore, farms out its Chinese taxes to a Celestial, and a Chinese representative sits in the Legislative Council of the Colony.

But Chinese commercial energy will not always be content with its expenditure in Asia. The Celestial is already proposing to bring the products of the Empire to the very markets of Europe in his own vessels and to become his own buyer abroad. As far back as the year 1881 we received a hint of this: "proaching blow to white trade supremacy in the strange apparition in the Thames of the junk Mei-lu, carrying a cargo of 32,500 cases of tea, as well as a quantity of straw work. And now the Chinese are setting about their further emancipation from Europe and America by the establishment of mills, factories, and works of all kinds to exploit their vast native supplies of silk, cotton, wool, iron, and coal.

The development of CHINESE IRON PRODUCTION alone is a sufficiently grave prospect for the outside world. But even if in time China places her iron on the white man's own markets, it will not be for the first time. As long ago as in the time of ancient Rome, Chinese iron was recognised in Rome's market as the best. There can be no reason why this industry should not regain its old and even greater importance. But the tremendous effect of a vast production of cheap iron both upon the iron-producing countries whose exports of iron to China at the present time amount to a huge sum, represented by millions of pounds, it is not very difficult to calculate.

But it is when we compare the rank and file, the industrial of the yellow race, man for man with those of the white, when we place the mighty energy, the imperishable industry of the Chinese worker beside the apathetic skimming-shank product of white trade unionism, that we are best able to calculate the outcome of the great racial struggle for the future dominance of the world.

Wherever the white worker has been brought face to face with the Chinaman, how has he shown up? He has had recourse to bluster or violence, or to whining about the Chinaman doing too much work and doing it too well for the money he receives. The complaint has been that he works too many hours a day, too many days a week, too many weeks in a year. White working men delegates and trade union officials on the Pacific Slope exerted themselves to get these poor benighted heathen to adopt the eight-hours day. What did the Chinaman reply?

"He said: 'We already got him. We got him two times; top-side now. We worker, worker eight hours, two times one day. Berry good pigee'; much money; top-side now. He was rejoicing in an eight-hours day that gave him eight hours in the forenoon and eight hours in the afternoon. In spite of all the eloquence of the Labour leaders on the seductions of only eight hours' work a day, the Chinaman cannot be got to slow up. He still

WORKS ON LIKE A MACHINE, and not only insists upon doing twice as much as he should on week days, but, to the horror of the noble white workman of the Pacific Slope, labours on Sunday at his market gardens, produces amazing crops from his potting soil, and beats the white salesman to a standstill.

When their little farms were destroyed as a protest they went fishing, and, always making bigger hauls than the white fishermen, captured another market. If any man has trouble with his white servants a Chinaman is always ready to take the place of the whole lot—cook, chambermaid, butler, gardener, besides doing the family washing. And then he will probably complain that time hangs heavy on his hands.

Gustave Flaubert once said that the civilisations of the West must eventually fall before those of the East, and the germinations of this possible climax are already visible in operation. While the white man is expending his energies in contending with his employers for what he calls better conditions of labour, but which generally mean more time to do nothing, the national forces of China are acquiring greater vigour every day under the stimulus of the restless and self-sacrificing energy. It is hardly to decide the future fate of the world, and in the fierce struggle for national existence and survival, the races of eight-hours men must be beaten hopelessly from the field—"Asiatics" in the Pull Mall Gazette.

COMMERCIAL.

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

Selling.

London—Bank T.T.	212 1/2
10. demand	212 1/2
10. 4 months' sight	213 1/2
France—Bank T.T.	217 1/2
10. demand	217 1/2
10. 4 months' sight	218 1/2
Germany—Bank T.T.	217 1/2
10. demand	217 1/2
10. 4 months' sight	218 1/2
India—Bank T.T.	160 1/2
10. demand	160 1/2
10. 4 months' sight	161 1/2
Singapore—Bank T.T.	217 1/2
10. demand	217 1/2
10. 4 months' sight	218 1/2
Java—Bank T.T.	133 1/2

Buying.

1 months' sight L/C.	213 1/2
6 months' sight L/C.	213 1/2
30 days' sight San Francisco & New York	213 1/2
1 months' sight do.	213 1/2
30 days' sight Sydney and Melbourne	213 1/2
4 months' sight France	213 1/2
6 months' sight do.	213 1/2
Star Silver	213 1/2
Bank of England rate	213 1/2
Bank of France	213 1/2
Barrel of oil	213 1/2

To-day's Advertisements.

HONGKONG HOTEL.

—MENU—

SATURDAY, September 21st, 1907.

DINNER.

HORS D'ŒUVRES.
Macassar Fish and Olive Croquettes.

SOUP.

Mock Turtle.
Fish.
Stewed Fish and Oyster Sauce.

ENTREES.

Filet of Beef and Mushrooms.
Mongolian Patties.
Egg Croquettes.

CURRY.

Lobster.
JOINTS, &c.
Roast Leg of Mutton and Mint Sauce.
Roast Chicken and Bread Sauce.
Boiled Corned Leg of Pork and Pease Pudding.
Cold Calf's Foot, Beans, and Cucumber and Onion Salad.

SWEETS.

Caramel Pudding.
Coffee Ice Cream and Finger Cakes.
Topsy Cake.
Cheese Biscuits.

DESSERT.

Coffee. Fruits. [848]

HONGKONG ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above Society will be held in the City Hall, on FRIDAY, the 27th inst., at 5.30 P.M. for the purpose of receiving the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st August; of electing officers-bearers for the ensuing year, etc.

W. ARMSTRONG,

Hon. Secretary.
Hongkong, 20th September, 1907. [845]

THE GREAT NORTHERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

HONGKONG STATION.

REFERRING to the Notice of 23rd December, 1904, and subsequent Notices, Senders of Telegrams are hereby advised that from 24th Oct. her next the currency equivalent of the Franc will, subject to revision after three months, be fixed at DOLLARS 0.37, at which rate the charge for all Telegrams will be collected from the said date.

H. BULOW FRIKKE,

Superintendent.
Hongkong, 20th September, 1907. [846]

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.
FROM MIDDLESBRO, ANTWERP, LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"GLENSTRAE" having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Limited, at Kowloon, where each consignment will be sorted out mark by mark, and delivery can be obtained as soon as the Goods are landed.

Goods not cleared by the 26th instant will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance will be effected. All damaged packages must be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 26th inst., at 11 A.M.

No claims will be recognised if not presented within 14 days of the ship's arrival.

MCGREGOR BROS. & GOW.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1907. [847]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, ON

MONDAY,

the 23rd September, 1907, at 2.30 P.M., at their Sales Rooms, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, corner of Ice House Street,

A QUANTITY OF MISCELLANEOUS ARTICLES,

Comprising:—
HOSES, RIBBONS, COLLARS, KID GLOVES, CHILD'S SOCKS, STRAW HATS, BLOUSES, CRETONNE CURTAINS, ANTI-MACASSARS, LACE, TAPESTRY, &c., &c.

TERMS:—As usual.

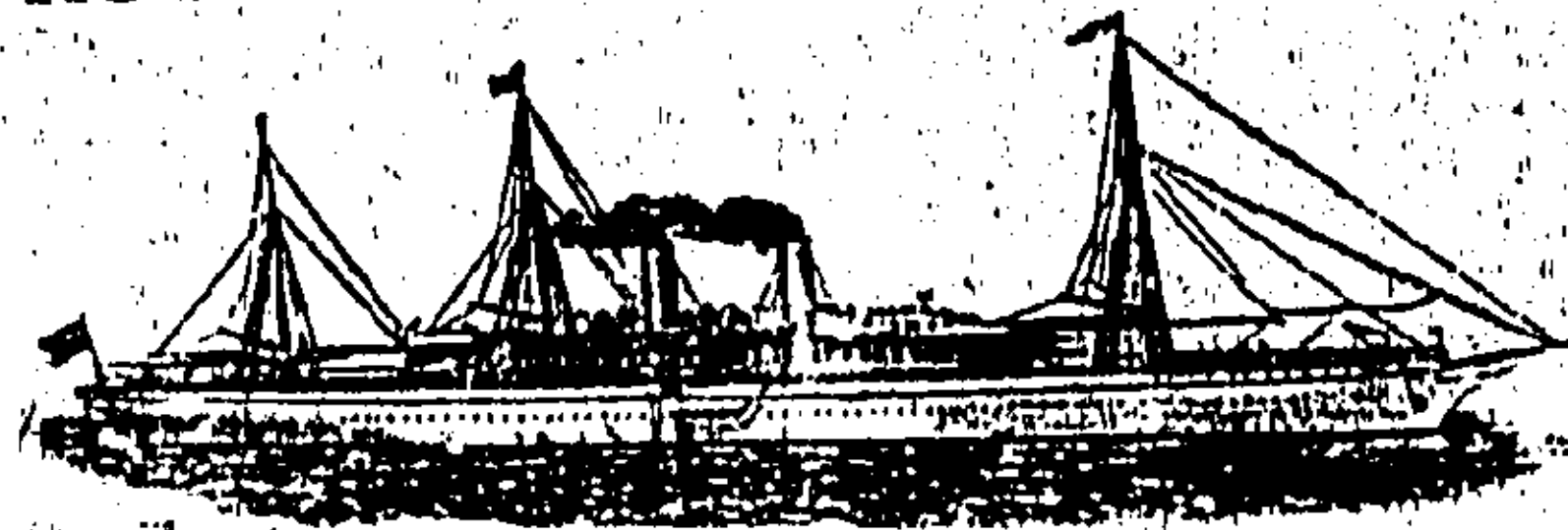
HUGHES & HUGHES,

Auctioneers.
Hongkong, 20th September, 1907. [849]

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by PUBLIC AUCTION, FOR ACCOUNT OF THE CONCERNED, ON

Shipping—Steamers.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY COY.'S
ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP LINE.

Luxury—Speed—Punctuality.

The only Line that maintains a Regular Schedule Service of under Eleven Days across the Pacific is the "Empress Line." Saving 5 to 10 Days' Ocean Travel.

11 Days YOKOHAMA TO VANCOUVER. 18 Days HONGKONG TO VANCOUVER.

PROPOSED SAILINGS.		(Subject to Alteration).	
R.M.S.	Tons	LEAVE HONGKONG	ARRIVE VANCOUVER
OF CHINA	6,000	THURSDAY, Sept. 26th	Oct. 14th
OF INDIA	6,000	THURSDAY, Oct. 24th	Nov. 11th
GLE	6,165	WEDNESDAY, Nov. 6th	Nov. 30th
OF JAPAN	6,000	THURSDAY, Nov. 21st	Dec. 9th
OF CHINA	6,000	THURSDAY, Dec. 19th	Jan. 6th

"EMPERESS" steamers will depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M.
Intermediate steamers at 12 Noon.

"EMPEROR" steamers will depart from Hongkong at 4 P.M. Intermediate steamers at 12 Noon.

THE Quickest route to CANADA, UNITED STATES and EUROPE, calling at SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, (through the INLAND SEA OF JAPAN), KOBE, YOKOHAMA, and VICTORIA, B.C., and at QUEBEC, with the Company's New Palatial "EMPEROR" Steamships, 14,500 tons register. The through transit to LIVERPOOL being 32 days, from YOKOHAMA, and 39 days from HONGKONG.

Hongkong to London, 1st Class, via St. Lawrence River Lines of New York £71.10. Steamers, and 1st Class on Railways, via St. Lawrence River Lines of New York £71.10. First-class rates include cost of Meals and Berth in Sleeping Car while crossing the American Continent.

R.M.S. "MONTEAGLE" carries "Intermediate" passengers only, at intermediate rates, affording superior accommodation for that class.

Passengers Booked through to all points and AROUND THE WORLD. SPECIAL RATES (First class only) granted to Missionaries, Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Civil Services, and to European Officials in the Service of China and Japan Governments.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Hand Books, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to D. W. ORADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China, Corner Paddar Street and Praya.

Hongkong, 17th September, 1907.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

(PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG—SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI VIA NINGPO	CHONGYANG	TUESDAY, 24th Sept., 4 P.M.
MANILA	LOONGSANG	FRIDAY, 27th Sept., 4 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA VIA HONGKONG	NAHSANG	SATURDAY, 28th Sept., 3 P.M.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA VIA HONGKONG	NAHSANG	TUESDAY, 1st Oct., 3 P.M.

REDUCED FARES TO STRAITS & CALCUTTA.

	Single	Return
Hongkong to Singapore 1st Class	\$ 65	\$100
Penang	85	130
Calcutta	105	150

These Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to Calcutta, Tientsin, Newchwang and Yangtze Ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1907.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LIMITED.

For	STEAMERS	To SAIL
AMOI, CHEFOO, NEWCHWANG & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHO"	22nd Sept., daylight.
AMOI, NINGPO & SHANGHAI	"SHAHSING"	23rd " "
HOIHOW and HAIPHONG	"HUPEH"	24th " "
MANILA	"TAMING"	24th " 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI & CHINKIANG	"KANBU"	25th " "
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"YOHOW"	25th " "
CEBU and ILOILO	"KAI FONG"	26th " "
MANILA, ZAMBOANGA & COLONIES	"CHANGSHA"	10th Oct. " "
YOKOHAMA & KOBE	"OHINGTU"	10th " "

The Attention of Passengers is directed to the Superior Accommodation offered by these steamers, which are fitted throughout with Electric Light. Unrivaled table. A day qualified Surgeon is carried.

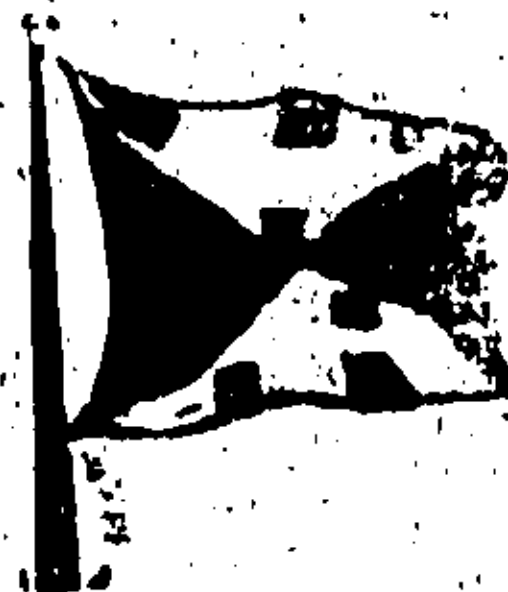
Taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

Taking Cargo and Passengers at through Rates for all New Zealand and other Austral ports.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS.

Hongkong, 19th September, 1907.



HONGKONG—MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila.—Saloon amidships—Electric Light—Perfect Cuisine—Surgeon and Stewardess carried.—All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA
STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

Steamship	Tons	Captain	For	Sailing Dates
ZAFIRO	2510	Fraser	MANILA	SATURDAY, 21st Sept. 1907.
RUBI	2510	Almond	"	SATURDAY, 28th Sept. 1907.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
General Managers.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1907.



HONGKONG—NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC
STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK via PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

"OCEAN MONARCH"

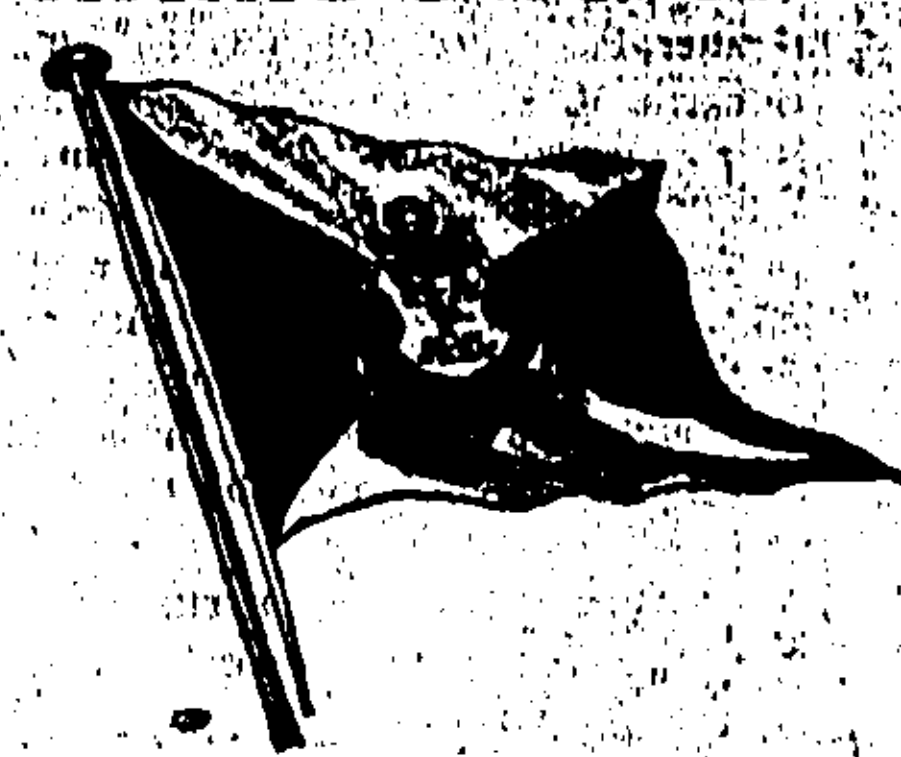
For Freight and further information, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
General Agents.

Hongkong, 19th September, 1907.

Shipping—Steamers.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINE.



159 Ocean Steamers

with

912,000

Br. Reg. Tons.

PASSENGER SERVICE.

RHENANIA, HABSURG, HOHENSTAUFEN, SILESIA—SCANDIA.

HIGHEST COMFORT, ONLY
LOWER BERTHS.

Laundry on board, Doctor, Stewardesses carried.

Ports of call: NAPLES, PLYMOUTH, HAVRE, HAMBURG.
NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Outward.

Homeward.

HOHENSTAUFEN ... 1st Oct.	RHENANIA ... 2nd Oct.
SILESIA ... 2nd Nov.	HOHENSTAUFEN ... 30th Oct.

Hongkong, 2nd September, 1907.

FOR DALNY.

THE Steamship
"KARONIA"

will be despatched for the above Port, on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., at 5 P.M.

For Freight, apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 19th September, 1907.

[794]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE.

(Calling at Timor, Port Darwin, and Queensland Ports, and taking through Cargo to Adelaide, New Zealand, Tasmania, &c.)

THE Steamship

"ALDENHAM,"

Captain St. John George, will be despatched as above, on SATURDAY, the 28th inst., at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, Ice, &c., throughout the voyage.

The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.

"W.B."—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 5th September, 1907.

[808]

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

Connecting at Tacoma with NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.C., AND TACOMA.

VIA

MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

STEAMER

Tons

Captain

Sailing

Saveria

6,935

W. Shotton

19th Oct.

6,935

D. Baird

25th Oct.

9,600

E. V. Roberts

6th Nov.

"Cargo only."

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE, ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESSES.

The twin-screw S.S. *Shawmut* and *Tremont* are fitted with very superior accommodation for first and second class passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES AND CANADA.

For further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
General Agents.

Queen's Buildings,
Hongkong, 20th September, 1907.

[12]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE BETWEEN HONGKONG, CALLAO AND

IQUIQUE via JAPAN PORTS (KARATSU, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA).

With option to call at MEXICAN and other Coast ports.

Steamers

Capt. Tons

To sail

KASATO MARU, D. Mar. 6,100

(About Mid-dle of Oct.)

KATHERINE PARK, 4,000

(About End of Nov.)

Taking Freight and Passengers to other Eastern and Western Coast ports of South America in connection with Steamers of the Pacific S.N. Co.

For further information as to Freight and Passage, apply to

K. MATSUDA,
Manager,
York Building.

Hongkong, 19th September, 1907.

[15]

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE
TO NEW YORK,
VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL,
(With Liberty to Call at Malabar Coast).

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

FOR NEW YORK.

S.S. "SIKH"

5th Oct.

S.S. "MUNCASTER CASTLE"

26th Oct.

This steamer has excellent Saloon Accommodation for First-class Passengers at moderate rates.

For Freight and further information, apply to

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
Agents.

Hongkong, 19th September 1907

[64]

THE AMERICAN AND ORIENTAL LINE.

FOR NEW YORK.

(With liberty to call at the Malabar Coast).

THE Steamship

"HEADLEY,"

will be despatched for the above Port, on or about SATURDAY, the 19th October.

For Freight, apply to

ARNHOLD, KARBERG & Co.,
Agents.

Hongkong, 16th September, 1907.

[835]

STEAM TO CANTON.

THE New Twin Screw Steel Steamers

"KWONG TUNG"

Capt. H. W. WALKER.

"KWONG SAI"

Capt. E. S. CROWE.

Leave Hongkong for Canton at 9 every evening, (Saturday excepted).

Leave Canton for Hongkong at 5.30 every evening, (Sunday excepted).

These Fine New Steamers have excellent Accommodation for First Class Passengers and are lit throughout by Electricity. Electric Fans in First Class Cabins.

Passage Fare—Single Journey

Meals

The Company's Wharf is situated in front of the New Western Market, opposite the old Harbour Office.

YUEN ON S.S. CO., LD.,
and
SHIU ON S.S. CO., LD.,
No. 8, Queen's Road West.

Hongkong 3rd July, 1907

[16]

Intimations.

PAIST BREWING COMPANY, MILWAUKEE.

F. & H. SUPPLIES

ALWAYS KEPT IN STOCK

BY

SIEMSEN & Co.,
Agents for

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA,
Hongkong, 29th July, 1907.

[54]

F. BLACKHEAD & CO.,

SHIP-CHANDLERS, SAILMAKERS

COAL AND PROVISION MERCHANTS, NAVAL CONTRACTORS

AND GENERAL COMMISSION AGENTS.

GROUND FLOOR,
ST. GEORGE'S BUILDING,
HONGKONG.

SOAP AND SODA MANUFACTURERS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

H. HARTMANN'S PATENT RED HAND BRAND, HARTMANN'S GREY PAINT, DAIMLER'S PATENT MOTOR

LAUNCHES, &c., &c., &c.

SOLE AGENTS FOR

FERGUSON'S SPECIAL CREAM

and

F. & O. SPECIAL LIQUOR SCOTCH WHISKY, &c.

EVERY KIND OF

SHIP'S STORES AND REQUISITES

ALWAYS IN STOCK

AT

REASONABLE PRICES.

Hongkong, 7th March, 1907.

[16]

HONGKONG AVERAGE MARKET PRICES.

Corrected 14th September, 100 cts. per 5 Mts.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef—Prime cut—Mei Lung Pa B

" Corned—Ham Ngau Yuk

" Roast—Shiu

" Breast—Ngau Lam

" Soup, Tong Yuk

" Steak—Ngau Yuk Pa

" Sirloin—Ngau Lau

" Sausages—Ngau Yuk Chang

" Bullock's Brains—Know

" Tongue fresh—Ngau Li

" Corned—Ham Ngau Li

" Head—Ngau Tau

" Heart—Ngau Sum

" Hump, Salt—Ngau Kin

" Feet—Ngau Keok

" Kidneys—Ngau Yiu

" Tail—Ngau Mei

" Liver—Ngau Con

" Tripe (undressed)—Ngau To

" Calves' Head and Feet—Ngau-chai-tan-keok

" Mutton Chop—Yeung Pui Kwai

" Leg—Yeung Pui

" Shoulder—Yeung Shau

" Pigs' Chittlings—Chi cheong

" Brains—Chi Keok

" Feet—Chi Keok

" Fry—Chi Chak

" Head—Chi Tau

" Heart—Chi Sum

" Kidneys—Chi Yiu

" Liver—Chi Kon

" Pork Chop—Chi Pui Kwai

" Corned—Ham Chu Yuk

SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Supplied by Messrs. E. S. KADOORIE & Co. Corrected to noon; later alterations given under "Commercial Intelligence," page 5.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	AMOUNT.	LAST REPORT.	POSITION AS PER LAST REPORT.	LAST DIVIDEND.	APPROXIMATE RETURN AT PRESENT QUOTATION, BASED ON LAST YEAR'S DIV.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS.
BANKS.							
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation (new)	4,000	175	175	175	175	175	175
National Bank of China, Limited	100	17	17	17	17	17	17
MARINE INSURANCES.							
Canton Insurance Office, Limited	100	150	150	150	150	150	150
North China Insurance Company, Limited	1,000	115	115	115	115	115	115
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Limited	2,400	125	125	125	125	125	125
Yangtze Insurance Association, Limited	8,000	160	160	160	160	160	160
FIRE INSURANCES.							
China Fire Insurance Company, Limited	10,000	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100	1100
Hongkong Fire Insurance Company, Limited	5,000	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250	1250
China and Manila Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	125	125	125	125	125	125
Douglas Steamship Company, Limited	10,000	150	150	150	150	150	150
Hongkong, Canton & Macao Steamboat Co., Ltd.	1,000	115	115	115	115	115	115
Indo-China Steam Navigation Co., Ltd. (Preferred) ..	10,000	125	125	125	125	125	125
Shanghai Tug and Lighter Company, Limited (Preference) ..	100,000	115	115	115	115	115	115
"Shell" Transport and Trading Company, Limited ..	10,000	110	110	110	110	110	110
"Star" Ferry Company, Limited ..	10,000	110	110	110	110	110	110
Taku Tug and Lighter Company, Limited ..	10,000	115	115	115	115	115	115
PRIVILEGES.							
China Sugar Refining Company, Limited ..	10,000	100	100	100	100	100	100
Luzon Sugar Refining Company, Limited ..	10,000	100	100	100	100	100	100
Perak Sugar Cultivation Company, Limited ..	10,000	100	100	100	100	100	100
MINING.							
Chinese Engineering and Mining Company, Ltd.	10,000	11	11	11	11	11	11
Faith Australian Gold Mining Company, Limited ..	10,000	11	11	11	11	11	11
DOCKS, WHARVES & GODOWNS.							
Fenwick (Geo.) & Co., Limited ..	18,000	125	125	125	125	125	125
Hongkong & Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.	10,000	110	110	110	110	110	110
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Company, Ltd.	10,000	110	110	110	110	110	110
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	5,700	110	110	110	110	110	110
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Limited ..	6,000	110	110	110	110	110	110
LANDS, HOTELS & BUILDINGS.							
Anglo-French Land Investment Co., Ltd.	15,000	110	110	110	110	110	110
Astor House Hotel Company, Limited (Shanghai) ..	10,000	110	110	110	110	110	110
Central Stores, Limited ..	10,000	110	110	110	110	110	110
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited ..	10,000	110	110	110	110	110	110
Hongkong Land Investment and Agency Co., Ltd.	10,000	110	110	110	110	110	110
Humphreys Estate & Finance Company, Limited ..	10,000	110	110	110	110	110	110
Kowloon Land and Building Company, Limited ..	10,000	110	110	110	110	110	110
Shanghai Land Investment Company, Limited ..	10,000	110	110	110	110	110	110
West Point Building Company, Limited ..	10,000	110	110	110	110	110	110
COTTON MILLS.							
Ewo Cotton Spinning and Weaving Company, Ltd.	15,000	110	110	110	110	110	110
Hongkong Cotton Spinning, Weaving and Dyeing Company, Limited ..	15,000	110	110	110	110	110	110
International Cotton Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	10,000	110	110	110	110	110	110
Laon-kung-mow Cotton Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	8,000	110	110	110	110	110	110
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Company, Limited ..	1,000	110	110	110	110	110	110
MISCELLANEOUS.							
Bell's Asbestos Eastern Agency, Limited ..	8,600	126	126	126	126	126	126
Campbell, Moore & Co., Limited ..	1,200	110	110	110	110	110	110
China-Borneo Company, Limited ..	10,000	110	110	110	110	110	110
China Flour Mill Co., Limited ..	10,000	110	110	110	110	110	110
China Light and Power Company, Limited ..	10,000	110	110	110	110	110	110
China Provident Loan & Mortgage Company, Ltd.	10,000	110	110	110	110	110	110
Dairy Farm Company, Limited ..	25,000	110	110	110	110	110	110
Green Island Cement Company, Limited ..	400,000	110	110	110	110	110	110
Hall & Holtz, Limited ..	11,000	110	110	110	110	110	110
Hongkong Electric Company, Limited ..	60,000	110	110	110	110	110	110
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited ..	5,000	110	110	110	110	110	110
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Company, Ltd.	50,000	110	110	110	110	110	110
Maatschappij tot Exploitatie van Landbouw ..	25,000	110	110	110	110	110	110
Peak Tramways Company, Limited ..	25,000	110	110	110	110	110	110
Peak Tramways Company (new) ..	50,000	110	110	110	110	110	110
Philippine Company, Limited ..	10,000	110	110	110	110	110	110
Shanghai Gas Company, Limited ..	24,000	110	110	110	110	110	110
Shanghai Horse Bazaar Co., Ltd.	5,400	110	110	110	110	110	110
Shanghai Paper and Printing Company, Limited ..	4,500	110	110	110	110	110	110
Shanghai-Sumatra Tobacco Company, Limited ..	30,000	110	110	110	110	110	110
Shanghai Waterworks Company, Limited ..	8,175	110	110	110	110	110	110
South China Morning Post, Limited ..	10,000	110	110	110	110	110	110
Steam Laundry Company, Limited ..	20,000	110	110	110	110	110	110
Tientsin Waterworks Company, Limited ..	1,000	110	110	110	110	110	110
Union Waterboat Company, Limited ..	50,000	110	110	110	110	110	110
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Limited ..	10,000	110	110	110	110	110	110
Watson, (A. S.) & Co., Limited ..	10,000	110	110	110	110	110	110
William Powell, Limited ..	15,000	110	110	110	110	110	110

* These shares are entitled to half of the profits.

Shipping—Steamers



THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON.

(Through Bills of Lading issued for BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL, AMERICAN and SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.)

THE Steamship

"MALTA."

Captain R. A. Peters, carrying His Majesty's Mails, will be despatched from this office on MONDAY, 24th SEPTEMBER, at Noon, taking Passengers and Cargo for the above ports, in connection with the Company's S.S. *Mongolia*, 9,500 tons, from Colombo, Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong.

Silk and Valuables, all Cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the Mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London, other Cargo for London, &c., will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. *Arabis* due in London on 2nd November, 1907.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 P.M. the day before sailing. The Contents and Value of all Packages are required.

For further Particulars, apply to E. A. HEWETT, Superintendant.

Hongkong, 20th September, 1907.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.



STEAM FOR SAIGON, SINGAPORE, BATAVIA, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, ADEN, EGYPT, MARSEILLES, LONDON, HAVRE, BORDEAUX, MEDITERRANEAN AND BLACK SEA PORTS.

The S.S. "AUSTRALIEN."

Captain Verrou, will be despatched for Marseilles on TUESDAY, the 24th October, at 1 P.M.

Passage tickets and through Bills of Lading issued for above ports, and for Australia with prompt transshipment at Colombo.

Cargo also booked for principal places in Europe.

Next sailings will be as follows:—

S.S. *NERA* 15th Oct.
S.S. *YARRA* 29th Oct.
S.S. *ERNEST SIMONS* 12th Nov.
S.S. *TONKIN* 26th Nov.
S.S. *POLYNESIE* 10th Dec.
S.S. *TOURANE* 24th Dec.

G. DE CHAMPEAUX, Agent.

Hongkong, 18th September, 1907.

Intimations.

ACHEE & CO.

ESTABLISHED 1850

FURNITURE.

GENERAL HOUSEHOLD

REQUISITES.

Telephone 156.

AMATEUR WORK Receives PROMPT and CAREFUL ATTENTION.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1906.

DEPOT

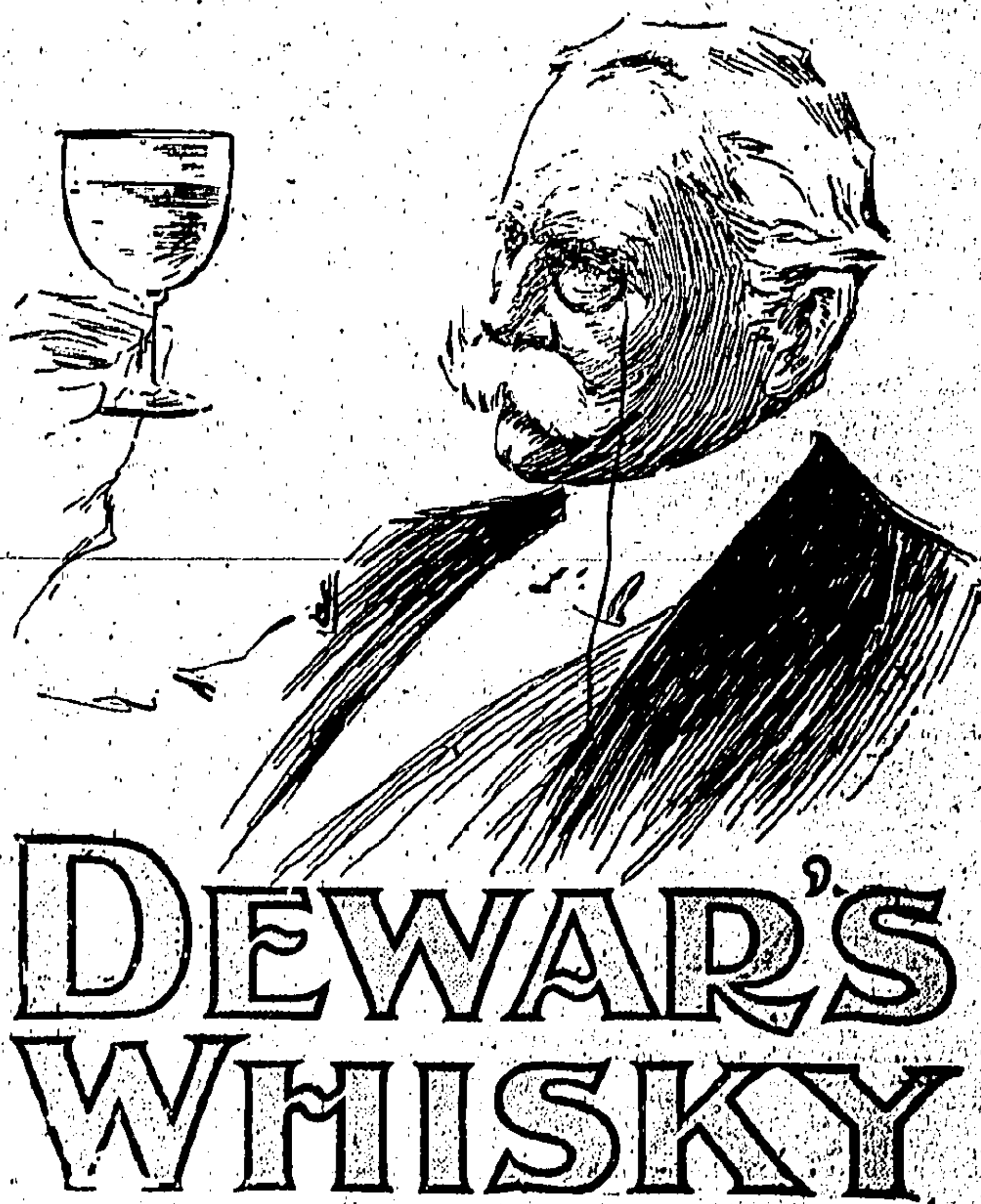
FOR

EASTMAN'S

KODAKS, FILMS,

AND

ACCESSORIES.



DEWAR'S WHISKY

Sole Agents: BUMANN & BERBLINGER.

15, 16 & 17, Connaught Road Central.

[430]